THE
North-Carolina Standard.
WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,
Editor and Proprietor.
FRANK. I. WILSON, Associate Editor.

Semi-Weekly Standard.

VOL. VI. RALEIGH, N. C. WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 27, 1856. No. 80.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY—*Two Dollars per annum*, invariably in advance.
TERMS OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY—*Four Dollars per annum*, invariably in advance.
All papers are discontinued at the expiration of the time for which they have been paid.

Terms of Advertising in the Standard.

Our regular rates of advertising are as follows:
One square, (14 lines or less) first insertion, - $1 00
Each subsequent insertion, - - - - - - 25
Longer advertisements in proportion.

Contracts will be made with advertisers, *at the above regular rates*, for six or twelve months, and at the close of the contract 33⅓ per cent. will be deducted from the gross

Professional or business Cards, not exceeding five lines, will be inserted in either the Weekly or Semi-Weekly, for $6 for six months, or $10 for twelve months; or in both papers for $10 for six months, or $15 for twelve months.

_ Subscribers and others who may wish to send money to the Editor, can do so at all times, by mail, and at his risk. Receipts for all sums will be promptly transmitted.

GENERAL DIRECTORY.

STATE GOVERNMENT.
THOS. BRAGG, of Northampton, Governor.
William Hill, of Wake, Secretary of State.
D. W. Courts, of Rockingham, Treasurer.
G. W. Brooks, of Person, Comptroller.
Pulaski Cowper, of Hertford, Private Secretary.
Oliver H. Perry, State Librarian.

LITERARY BOARD.
Gov. Thos. Bragg, *ex-officio*, Chairman,
Alfred Jones, of Wake,
Wm. W. Holden, of Wake,
Matthew Shaw, of Beaufort.

SUPERINTENDENT OF COMMON SCHOOLS.
Calvin H. Wiley, of Guilford,

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT BOARD.
Gov. Bragg, *ex-officio*, Chairman,
Calvin Graves, of Caswell,
N. E. Canady, of Granville.

CITY GOVERNMENT.
Wm. Dallas Haywood, Intendent of Police.
COMMISSIONERS.
Eastern Ward.—Eldridge Smith,
" A. Adams.
Middle Ward.—C. B. Root,
" R. H. Battle,
" G. W. Haywood.
Western Ward.—A. M. Gorman,
" H. D Turner.
J. J. Christophers, City Clerk,
R. H. Battle, City Treasurer.
City Guard.—James M. Crawley,
" Jackson Overby.
City Constables.—E. E. Harris,
Wm. N. Andrews.
A. Adam, Weighmaster.
E. E. Harris, Clerk of the market.
B. F. Moore, City Attorney.

COURTS.
The *Supreme Court* of North-Carolina is held in this city semi-annually, on the second Monday in June, and the 30th day of December.
Judges.—Hon. Frederick Nash, Chief Justice,
R. M. Pearson, Associate Judge.
W. H. Battle, " "
Edmund B. Freeman, Clerk,
Oliver H. Perry, Assistant do.
Ham. C. Jones, Reporter,
J. J. Litchford, Sr., Marshall.

The *United States Circuit Court* for the District of North-Carolina is held semi-annually in this city, on the 1st Monday in June and the last Monday in November.
Judges.—Hon. J. M. Wayne, of Georgia,
Hon. Henry Potter, of Fayetteville,
District Attorney, Robert P. Dick,
Clerk, Wm. H. Haywood,
Marshall, Wesley Jones.

The *Superior Court* for this County, is held on the first Monday after the fourth Monday in March and September.
John C. Moore, Clerk.
Jos. B. Bachelor, Attorney General and Solicitor of the fourth Judicial District.

The *Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions* is held on the third Monday in February, May, August and November.
Jeff. Utley, Clerk.
Chairman of the County Court, William Boylan.
County Solicitor, K. P. Marriott.
Sheriff of Wake County, William H. High.
Coroner, Willis Scott.
Register, H. Hudson.

Bank of the State of North-Carolina, incorporated 1830. Charter expires in 1860. Capital $1,500,000, divided into 15,000 shares, of which the Literary Board holds 5,027 and the University 1,000.
Principal Bank at Raleigh.
George W. Mordecai, President,
Charles Dewey, Cashier,
J. H. Bryan, Jr., Teller and Notary Public.
W. E. Anderson, Discount Clerk and Notary Public,
Jordan Womble, Jr., Clerk.
This Bank has branches at Newbern, Tarboro', Fayetteville, Wilmington, Elizabeth City, Charlotte, Milton, Morganton and Windsor.

DIRECTORS.
On the part of the State: D. W. Courts, Public Treasurer, *ex-officio*, L. O'B. Branch and W. R. Poole.
On the part of the Stockholders: Wm. Boylan, Wm. Peace, J. H. Bryan, J. B. G. Roulhac, Alfred Jones and B. F. Moore.
Offering and Renewal day—Tuesday.
Discount day—Wednesday.
Business hours from 10 till 3 o'clock.

Raleigh Branch of the Bank of Cape Fear.
William H. Jones, Cashier,
R. P. Finch, Teller and Notary Public.
DIRECTORS.
Geo. W. Haywood, T. H. Selby, Seth Jones, George Little, Dr. Thos. D. Hogg and C. W. D. Hutchings.
Offering day—Monday.
Discount day—Tuesday.

RAIL ROADS.
Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Company.
R. A. Hamilton, President,
W. W. Vass, Treasurer,
J. M. Pool, Assistant Treasurer,
C. B. Allen, Depot Agent.
Mail Train leaves 10 minutes after 7 A. M., arrives at 6½ P. M.

North-Carolina Railroad Company.
Chas. F. Fisher, President,
C. P. Mendenhall, Treasurer,
J. T. West, Freight and Ticket Agent.
Mail Train arrives at 5 o'clock, A. M., from the East; and departs 10 m. after 5 o'clock, A. M.
Mail from the West arrives about the same time.

POST OFFICE.
William White, Sr., Post Master.
Office hours, on week days, from Sun-rise to 9 P. M.

State of parties in the House of Representatives.

The following list of the members of the present House of Representatives, with the political parties into which they are divided, will be found worthy of preservation:

Maine.
1. *John M. Wood, K. N.*, 4. *Samuel P. Benson*,
2. *John J. Perry, K N.*, 5. *Israel Washburn*,
3. *Ebenezer Knowlton, K. N.*, 6. Thomas J. D. Fuller, D.

New Hampshire.
1. *James Pike, K. N.*, 2. *Mason W. Tappan, K. N.*,
3. *Aaron H. Cragin, K. N.*

Vermont.
1. *James Meacham*, 2. *Justin S. Morrill, K. N.*,
3. *Alvah Sabin.*

Massachusetts.
Robert B. Hall, K. N., 6. *Timothy Davis, K. N.*,
James Buffington, K. N., 7. *Nathaniel P. Banks, KN.*,
William S. Damrell, K. N., 8. *Chauncey L. Knapp, KN.*,
Linus B. Comins, K. N., 9. *Alexander De Witt, K.N.*,
Anson Burlingame, K. N., 10. *Calvin C. Chaffee, K. N.*,
11. *Mark Trafton, K. N.*

Rhode Island.
1. *Nathaniel B. Durfee, K. N.* 2. *Benj. B. Thurston, K. N.*,

Connecticut.
1. *Ezra Clarke, K. N.*, 3. *Sidney Dean, K. N.*,
2. *John Woodruff, K. N.*, 4. *William W. Welch, K. N.*

New York.
1. William W. Valk, K. N., 17. *Francis E. Spinner*,
2. *J. S. Stranahan, K. N.*, 18. *Thomas R. Horton*,
3. *Guy R. Pelton, K. N.*, 19. *Jonas A. Hughston*,
4. John Kelly, D., 20. *Orasmus B. Matteson, KN*
5. Thos. R. Whitney, K. N, 21. *Henry Bennett, K. N.*,
6. John Wheeler, K. N., 22. *Andrew Z. McCarty, KN.*,
7. *Thomas Childs, K. N.*, 23. *William A. Gilbert*,
8. *Abram Wakeman, K. N.*, 24. *Amos P. Granger*,
9. Bayard Clark, K. N., 25. *Edwin B. Morgan*,
10. *Ambrose S. Murray*, 26. *Andrew Oliver*,
11. *Rufus H. King, K. N.*, 27. *John M. Parker*,
12. *Killian Miller, K. N.*, 28. *William H. Kelsey*,
13. *Russel Sage, K. N.*, 29. *John Williams, D.*,
14. *Samuel Dickson*, 30. *Benjamin Pringle*,
15. *Edward Dodd, K. N.*, 31. *Thomas T. Flagler, K. N.*,
16. *George A. Simmons*, 32. *Solomon G. Haven, K. N.*,
33. *Francis S. Edwards, K. N.*

New Jersey.
Isaiah D. Clawson, K. N., 3. *James Bishop, K. N.*,
George R. Robbins, K. N., 4. George Vail, D.,
5. *Alex. C. M. Pennington, K. N.*

Pennsylvania.
1. Thomas B. Florence, D., 13. Asa Packer, D.,
2. *Job R. Tyson, K. N.*, 14. *Galusha A. Grow, K. N.*,
3. William Millward, K. N., 15. *John J. Pearce, K. N.*,
4. Jacob Broom, K. N., 16. *Lemuel Todd, K. N.*,
5. John Cadwalader, D., 17. *David F. Robison, K. N.*,
6. John Hickman, D., 18. *John R. Edie, K. N.*,
7. *S. C. Bradshaw, K. N.*, 19. *John Covode, K. N.*,
9. *A. E. Roberts, K. N.*, 21. *David Ritchie, K. N.*,
10. *John C. Kunkel, K. N.*, 22. *S. A. Purviance, K. N.*,
11. *James H. Campbell, K. N.*, 23. *John Allison, K. N.*,
12. Henry M. Fuller, K. N., 24. David Barclay, D.,
25. *John Dick, K. N.*

Delaware.
1. Elisha D. Cullen, K. N.

Maryland.
1. James A. Stewart, D., 4. H. W. Davis, K. N.,
2. J. B. Ricaud, K. N., 5. H. W. Hoffman, K. N.,
3. J. M. Harris, K. N., 6. *T. F. Bowie, D.

Virginia.
1. Thomas H. Bayly, D., 7. William Smith, D.,
2. John S. Millson, D., 8. Chas. J. Faulkner, D.,
3. John S Caskie, D., 9. John Letcher, D.,
4. William O. Goode, D., 10. Zedekiah Kidwell, D.,
5. Thomas S. Bocock, D., 11. John S. Carlile, K. N.,
6. Paulus Powell, D., 12. H. A. Edmundson, D.,
13. Fayette McMullen, D.

North Carolina.
1. Robert T. Paine, K. N., 5. Edwin G. Reade, K. N.,
2. Thomas Ruffin, D., 6. R. C. Puryear, K. N.,
3. Warren Winslow, D., 7. Burton Craige, D.,
4. L. O'B. Branch, D., 8. T. L. Clingman, D.

South Carolina.
1. John McQueen, D., 4. Preston S. Brooks, D.,
2. William Aiken, D., 5. James L. Orr, D.,
3. Lawrence M. Keitt, D., 6. Wm. W. Boyce, D.

Georgia.
1. James L. Seward, D., 5. John H. Lumpkin, D.,
2. M. J. Crawford, D., 6. Howell Cobb, D.,
3. Robert P. Trippe, K. N., 7. N. G. Foster, K. N.,
4. Hiram Warner, D., 8. Alex. H. Stephens, D.

Alabama.
1. Percy Walker, K. N., 4. William R. Smith, K. N.,
2. Eli S. Shorter, D., 5. George S. Houston, D.,
3. James F. Dowdell, D., 6. W. R. W. Cobb, D.,
7. Sampson W. Harris, D.

Mississippi.
1. Daniel B. Wright, D., 3. William Barksdale, D.,
2. Hendley S. Bennett, D., 4. William A. Lake, K. N.,
5. John A. Quitman, D.

Louisiana.
1. George Eustis, K. N., 3. Thomas G. Davidson, D.,
2. Miles Taylor, D., 4. John M. Sandige, D.

Ohio.
1. *Timothy C. Day*, 11. *V. B. Horton, K. N.*,
2. J. S. Harrison, K. N., 12. *Samuel Galloway, K. N.*,
3. *L. D. Campbell, K. N.*, 13. *John Sherman, K. N.*,
4. *Matthias H. Nichols*, 14. *Philemon Bliss*,
5. *Richard Mott*, 15. *Wm. R. Sapp, K. N.*,
6. *J. Reece Emrie, K. N.*, 16. *Edward Ball, K. N.*
7. *Aaron Harlan, K. N.*, 17. *C. J. Albright, K. N.*,
8. *Benj. Stanton, K. N.*, 18. *Benj. F. Leiter, K. N.*,
9. *C. K. Watson, K. N.*, 19. *Edward Wade*,
10. Oscar F. Moore, K. N., 20. *Joshua R. Giddings*,
21. *John A. Bingham, K. N.*,

Kentucky.
1. Henry C. Burnett, D., 6. John M. Elliott, D.,
2. J. P. Campbell, K. N., 7. H. Marshall, K. N.,
3. W. L. Underwood, K. N., 8. A. K. Marshall, K. N.,
4. *Albert G. Talbott, D., 9. Leander M. Cox, K. N.,
5. Joshua H. Jewett, D., 10 Samuel F. Swope, K. N.

Tennessee.
1. *Albert G. Watkins, D., 6. George W. Jones, D.,
2. Wm. H. Sneed, K. N., 7. John V. Wright, D.,
3. Samuel A. Smith, D., 8. F. K. Zollicoffer, K. N.,
4. John H. Savage, D., 9. E. Etheridge, K. N.,
5. Charles Ready, K. N., 10. Thomas Rivers, K. N.

Indiana.
1. Smith Miller, D., 6. *Lucian Barbour*, †K. N.,
2. Wm. H. English, D., 7. †H. D. Scott, K. N.,
3. ‡George G. Dunn, 8. *Daniel Mace, K. N.*,
4. *Wm. Cumback, K. N.*, 9. *Schuyler Colfax, K. N.*,
5. *D. P. Holloway, K. N.*, 10. *Samuel Brenton*,
11. *John U. Pettit.*

Illinois.
1. *Elihu B. Washburne*, 5. Wm. A. Richardson, D.,
2. *James H. Woodworth*, 6. Thomas L. Harris, D.,
3. *Jesse O. Norton, K. N.*, 7. James C. Allen, D.,
4. *James Knox, K. N.*, 8. Samuel S Marshall, D.

Missouri.
1. Luther M. Kennett, K. N., 4. *Mordecai Oliver, D.,
2. §Gilchrist Porter, 5. John G. Miller,
3. James J. Lindley, K. N., 6. John S. Phelps, D.,
7. *Samuel Caruthers, D.

Arkansas.
1. Alfred B. Greenwood, 2. Albert Rust, D.

Michigan.
1. *Wm. A. Howard, K. N.*, 3. *D. S. Walbridge, K. N.*,
2. *Henry Waldron, K. N.*, 4. George W. Peck, D.

Florida.
1. Augustus E. Maxwell, D.

Texas.
1. Lemuel D. Evans, K. N., 2. P. H. Bell, D.

Iowa.
1. Augustus Hall, D., 2. *James Thorington, K. N.*

Wisconsin.
1. Daniel Wells, D., 2. *C. C. Washburne*,
3. *Chas. Billinghurst.*

California.
1. James W. Denver, D., 2. Philip T. Herbert, D.

* formerly whigs.
† voting for James L. Orr.
‡ whigs voting for Pennington.
§ whig voting for Fuller, of Pennsylvania.
Those in italics are "republicans."
Those marked K. N. are know-nothings.

RECAPITULATION.

Know-nothings and republicans voting for Banks	110
Republican know-nothings voting against Banks	8
National know-nothings voting for Fuller	35
Democrats voting for Richardson and Orr	80

Mr. Miller, of Missouri, and Mr. Childs, of New York, absent since the beginning of the session; Mr. Trumbull's seat vacant. A number of times within the last four weeks the number recorded above as having voted for Mr. Banks could have elected him; and if to these are added the republican know-nothings who vote for Mr. Pennington, it would give to the side of the House supporting Mr. Banks a clear majority of the whole number, even with an unusual attendance.

This list has been prepared with great care, and is believed to be accurate. If any gentleman is erroneously classed it will give us pleasure to make the correction. *Wash. Union.*

Successor to E. L. Harding.

THE UNDERSIGNED, WHO HAS BEEN FOR MANY years Clerk for E. L. Harding, was, on the 1st day of January 1856, appointed Agent for the "Raleigh Branch," by the same manufacturers with whom Mr. H. was connected while in business in this city. The same style and class of Clothing that have given this house the reputation it now enjoys, will be kept, and the prices will be as uniform, and we hope as satisfactory in every particular.
WM. H. WILLIAMS.

To our Former Patrons.

BEFORE LEAVING THIS CITY FOR OUR NEW home, we take the pleasure of recommending Mr. William H. Williams to your favorable consideration. Mr. W. will have the same facilities for supplying your wants and demands, as have been enjoyed by the undersigned for the last eight years, and will no doubt do so as satisfactorily.
Mr. Williams is fully authorized to settle up our books and accounts. We now, for the last time, say to all indebted us, *that our business must be settled up.* Reasonable time will be allowed delinquents before asking them to settle with our attorneys.
E. L. HARDING.
Feb. 1, 1856. 21—

Bricks! Bricks!! Bricks!!!

THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVING MADE PERMANENT arrangements for carrying on the BRICK-MAKING business on an extensive scale, are now prepared to contract for the delivery, during the ensuing season, of from *one to two million* of Bricks of the *best quality* and at such *prices* as will *defy all competition.*
Orders from a distance will be promptly attended to, and bricks delivered at either of the Depots if desired.
GEO. T. COOKE & CO.
Raleigh, March 7, 1855. 30—tf.
☞ Register copy.

AMERICAN PATENT DRYER.—WE HAVE just received a very large supply of the American Dryer, which is far preferable to Litharge and other dryers heretofore used, and much cheaper.
PESCUD & GATLING.

Opposite the Masonic Lodge.

MAY BE FOUND COFFEE, SUGAR, ADMANTINE and Tallow Candles, Nails of all sizes for common use, Crockery and tin ware, of all sizes and shapes, snuff and Tobacco and Cigars, Meal and Flour, Corn and Peas, and Shoes, and a small assortment of Dry Goods, and Candies, and many other things commonly found in a grocery; all of which will be sold Cheap for cash or Country Produce; for which the highest market prices will be paid.
W. W. WOODEL.
April 23, 1856. 45—.

Hurrah for Fillmore!

I OFFER FOR SALE, MY TRACT OF LAND in Madison county, Mississippi, containing 970 acres, 650 of which are cleared, and under good fence—the balance timbered land. The place is 9 miles from Jackson and 8 from Clinton. The improvements are all new, consisting of a frame Dwelling-house, with six rooms, and a gallery in front; an overseer's house with four rooms. Also Gin-house, Cotton-press, Negro Cabins, Stables, &c., &c. There are two fine cisterns and 3 never failing ponds.
The neighborhood one of the best in the State;—churches and schools convenient.
Address me at Clinton, Miss.
R. T. HENRY.
July 1, 1856. 54—3m.

ROR SPRING TRADEWE

L SALE AND RETAIL.—We respectfully inform our friends and the public that we have in store a large and most excellent *Stock of Leather and Findings*, for the Spring Trade, which we will sell as low as any other establishment South of New York, and for less price than they can be had even there, expenses of travelling, freight, &c., considered.
All of our purchases having been made from the Importers and Manufacturers by the whole case or package, and the advantage of receiving Leather regularly from our own Tannery, places it in our power to sell Goods as above stated. Those who wish to buy cannot lose by giving our stock an examination, and we believe we shall be able to please, both as to price and quality. Below we enumerate some of the leading articles viz:
20 dozen of Crawford's Calf Skins (this maker had the premium awarded to him at the World's Fair held in London in 1851.)
40 dozen French Skins, best quality,
40 " American Calf Skins,
90 " Lining and Binding Skins,
10 " Morocco Skins,
800 Sides Oak Tanned and Hemlock Sole Leather,
50 " Band Leather,
Lasts, Boot-Trees, Shoe and Boot Maker's Tools of every kind, Tanner's and Currier's Tools.
Also, Sewed Brogans of our own manufacture, warranted to give satisfaction, and many other articles too numerous to mention, at No. 21, Old street, opposite B. P. Harrison's Saddlery. F. A. & R. H. FORD.
N. B. We pay the highest price in cash for Green and Dried Hides delivered to us at our Store.
Petersburg, May 5, 1852. tf.

One Price Jewelry Store.
MYERS & JANKE,
DEALERS IN
Fine Watches, Jewelry, Spectacles,
SILVER WARE, &c.
NO. 75½, MAIN STREET, RICHMOND, VA.
Watches and Jewelry carefully repaired.
October 4, 1855. 81—1y

R. DOBBIN,
Boot and Shoe Maker,

HAS REMOVED HIS SHOP TO THE HOUSE FORmerly occupied by Mrs. Hardie as a confectionary, on Fayetteville street, opposite the Market House, where he is now prepared to execute all orders in his line of business. He has on hand a stock of excellent leather, and will warrant all work done by him. He returns his thanks for past favors, and will endeavor to merit a continuance of them.
☞ Remember the old stand of Mrs. Hardie.
Raleigh, Jan. 7, 1856. 8—tf.

BLANK LAND DEEDS, OF THE LATEST AND most approved form, just printed, and for sale at the "Standard" office.
Also Writs, Subpoenas, Warrants, and a variety of other blanks.
Aug. 25, 1855. 79—

NOTICE.—Was taken up and committed to Jail, in the County of Nash, on June 25th, 1854, a negro man, who says his name is TOM, and belongs to the heirs of Billy Fosters', deceased. Tom, from his appearance seems to be about twenty-five years of age, black complexion, and has more than an ordinary space between two of his under teeth. The owner is requested to come forward, pay prison charges and take him away, or be will be disposed of according to law. A. R. BAINES,
Aug. 1—wtf. Sheriff.

FIRST PREMIUM!—SMUT AND SCREENING MACHINE, YOUNG'S PATENT. IMPORTANT TO MILLERS AND MILL OWNERS.—This Machine received the first premium at the North Carolina State Fair, and was recommended to the public as the *best* now in use in the State. Seven hundred of them are now running in North Carolina, all of which are now in operation and have given the most entire satisfaction, in regard both to performance and durability, some having run six years and perform as well now as they did at first, and have not been out of order one day. We have thrown out ten different Smut Machines to make room for this. They are warranted for five years and delivered at the Mill any where in the State.
Manufactured and sold by
JNO. A. McMANNAN
South Lowell, Orange County, N. C.
April 16, 1854. 4—tf
☞ Cut this advertisement out and keep it.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED WISHES TO sell 1000 acres of land, in Johnston County, near Leachburg. There will be a credit given of one, two, and three years, purchaser giving bond with good security.
A. J. LEACH.
Leachburg, April 28, 1856. 46—swtf.

Book Binding.
JOHN H. DeCARTERET & SON.
RALEIGH, N. C.

ARE STILL CARRYING ON THE BOOK BINDING business in all its branches at the old stand over "Turner's N. C. Bookstore."
Their increased facilities will enable them to execute the binding of Periodicals, Newspapers, Music, &c., with promptness and dispatch, at New York prices.
Books sent to them from any part of the State, with directions, will be bound in any style desired, boxed and sent back without delay. Address
JNO. H. DeCARTERET & SON,
Raleigh, N. C.
April 25, 1856. 45—tf.

CHEWING TOBACCO.—THOSE WHO ARE fond of the *weed*, and have not chewed our Tobacco, are missing a great *treat*. It is generally believed we have the best in town. Call and try a quid at
PESCUD & GATLING'S.

SEGARS & TOBACCO—of the finest quality always on hand at the Drug Store of
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.
Raleigh, N. C., April 13th, 1856. 41—

INSANE ASYLUM.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT APARTments are now ready for the reception of 40 patients, in the Asylum.
Those who have charge of the insane, and desire to place them in the institution, will apply to the Physician and Superintendent, E. C. Fisher, at Raleigh, before bringing the patient to the institution.
The Board of Directors refer to the 6th chapter, 17th section (page 86) of Revised Code, for the legal requirements necessary to be complied with, in order to ensure admission of State (or indigent) patients.
For the admission of paying patients, reference is made to 20th section of same chapter, page 88, of Revised Code.
As all State patients are required to undergo examination as to their insanity, previous to admission, such examination will be held at Raleigh, where some of the members of the Board are to be found.
The Sheriffs of the several Counties will please notice the requirements of the 14th section of the 6th chapter, in relation to their duties as connected with the law.
It is expected that apartments for a large number of patients will be finished in the course of a few weeks, as the work upon them is now being prosecuted as rapidly as circumstances will admit. Notice of their readiness will be given through the public press.
CHAS. L. HINTON,
G. W. MORDECAI,
THOS. D. HOGG,
Ex. Committee of Board of Directors.
Raleigh, March 1, 1856. 30—tf.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—THE PROPerty of W. J. Ramsay, deceased. The lot is in good repair; the house is nearly new, with six good rooms, and out houses in good order; and what is very desirable, an excellent well of water. It is a very desirable residence for a family, being in a good neighborhood. The property must be sold. Those who wish to buy can have an opportunity of buying cheap. The house can be seen by applying to Mrs. Ramsay or to myself. Possession given to suit the convenience of the purchaser.
JOHN C. PALMER, Adm'r.
Raleigh, June 14, 1856. 59—swtf

NORTH-CAROLINA BONDS.
OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC & N. C. R. R. Co.,
NEWBERN, April 19, 1856.

NORTH CAROLINA STATE BONDS, ($500 & $1000,) can be obtained from Pulaski Cowper, Esq. who is the authorized agent of this Company for the sale of said Bonds in the City of Raleigh.
JOHN D. WHITFORD,
Prest. At. and N. C. R. R. Co.
April 29, 1856. 46—tf.

THE LATEST SPRING STYLES.

FINE BLACK FRENCH CLOTH DRESS FROCKS
" " " Doeskin Pants.
" Fancy Colored " "
Silk and Mars. Vests, just received.
W. H. WILLIAMS, Agt.

A MILLER WANTED.—THE SUBSCRIBER wishes to employ a good miller, who understands thoroughly the grinding of wheat. None need apply, but such as can be well recommended as to character, habits and competency as a Miller. Address
P. T. NORWOOD, Warrenton, N. C.
August 19, 1856. 78—4t.

NOTICE.—I OFFER FOR SALE TWO VALUABLE plantations in the county of Jones. These plantations adjoin and contain from 3 to 4000 acres, of which 12 to 1500 are cleared; they lie two miles south of Trent river an [illegible] from Newbern; will be sold together or separate; terms made easy.
For further information address the subscriber at Pollocksville, N. C. JOSEPH WHITTY.
August 19, 1856. 78—3m.

GREENSBOROUGH MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY. This Company offers inducements to those wishing to effect Insurances for life, rarely presented by similar institutions.
Those who take Policies of Insurance for Life, and those only, are *Members of the Company*—entitled to such profits as may be realized from an accumulated Premium Fund, and from the large amount of Deposits in the Trust Departments of the Company, which are kept actively employed.
Policies of Insurance issued on the applicants' own life, or on the lives of slaves, for a year, or term of years, at a moderate rate of premium.
Deposits of money received in the Trust Department—the operation of which is that of a *Saving's Bank*—and the depositors allowed interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum for any time not exceeding four months; 4 per cent. over four and not exceeding six months; and 5 per cent. for any time over six months.
Pamphlets containing full and particular information forwarded to any required address.
D. P. WEIR, *Sec. & Treas.*
Greensborough, N. C. September 1, 1854. 87—1y.

SIDNEY A. SMITH,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
SMITHFIELD, N. C.,
Will attend regularly the Courts of Pleas & Quarter Sessions of Wake, Johnston, Cumberland and Harnett.
Smithfield, Feb. 20, 1856. 28—tf.

LEWIS & KING,
Commission Merchants,
MOBILE, ALABAMA.
B. B. Lewis, formerly of Franklin Co., N. C.
Dr. Peyton King, of Pickens Co., Ala.
A. M. Lewis, our authorized agent of Raleigh, N. C.
June 6, 1854. 58—

A. M. LEWIS,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

MAY BE FOUND, WHEN NOT ABSENT ON PROFESSIONAL BUSINESS, at his office near his residence north of the Capitol, on Halifax Street.
Raleigh, July 11, 1855. 66—tf.

REVISED CODE, PRICE $4 00. POSTAGE when sent by mail 45 cents. For sale by
W. L. POMEROY.
Also, the Revised Code interleaved. A few copies only in this form remaining. $5 50.
W. L. P. keeps also constantly on hand Jones' Digest, Eaton's Forms, Iredell on Executors, and Law Books generally, particularly those required to be read for County and Superior Court License.
January 17, 1856. 17—

GRIFFIN BARNES'
SASH, BLIND AND DOOR MANUFACTORY,
Wood Turning in all its Branches,
Nos. 22 and 37, corner Church and Union Streets,
NORFOLK, VA.
Carpenters and Builders from the Country and neighboring Towns will find it to their interest to call before purchasing elsewhere, as all orders received by me will be promptly attended to and neatly executed.
Feb. 27, 1856. 28—6m.

CARROLL HOUSE,
CHESTERVILLE, S. C.

THAT LARGE AND SPLENDID THREE STORY Building on the east side of Chester Depot, is now open for the accommodation of persons travelling by the Cars, or otherwise. The Proprietor is well aware, that nothing short of a well-kept house, will induce custom to this so recently gotten up; and although very solicitous of patronage, he refrains from those thousand and one promises which have been made, only to be broken by many of his "illustrious predecessors."
He confidently hopes, that he will be sustained, and upon trial give that satisfaction and accomodation to the wearied traveller, that will send him on his way rejoicing.
J. L. CARROLL.
Feb. 25, 1856. 29—tf.

CHEAP WRAPPING PAPERS.—I AM NOW manufacturing at my mills near Raleigh wrapping paper of various kinds and of superior quality, and am prepared to furnish the merchants of North Carolina and adjoining States with such as they may need, at cheaper rates than the same quality can be bought at the North. All orders promptly attended to. Address,
C. W. BENEDICT, Proprietor,
Raleigh, N. C.

RAGS! RAGS!! RAGS!!!

THE HIGHEST CASH PRICES PAID FOR COTTON and linen rags. Large or small quantities taken.
C. W. B.
Raleigh, April 1, 1856. 38—6m.

TAKEN UP AND COMMITTED TO THE JAIL OF Person County, on Sunday the 6th instant, a runaway negro who says he is free, but cannot show any evidence of the fact, and that his name is William Mayo, and that be was raised about Greenville, Virginia. Said negro is about twenty-one years old, of a bright ginger-cake color, five feet eight inches high, with small feet and hands; had on, when taken up, white pants, bombazine coat, and a striped cotton vest, all badly worn. The owner of said slave is hereby notified to come forward, prove property, pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.
JOHN C. WILEY, *Jailor.*
Roxboro', Jan. 10, 1856. 20—tf.

LAMP OIL.—A GOOD SUPPLY JUST TO HAND and for sale by
PESCUD & GATLING.
March 17, 1856. 34—

LAND FOR SALE.—THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS for sale two hundred and seventy-five acres of land, situated seven miles east from Smithfield, Johnston County, two miles from Neuse River and four from the Central Railroad. A portion of the land is cleared and fenced. It is well adapted to the cultivation of corn, oats, and the usual crops. The part uncleared is well timbered with oak and pine. The pines have never been boxed. It will be sold on the most accommodating terms. Those wishing to buy would do well to examine the Land.
Address the owner, Newton Grove, N. C.
E. A. BIZZELL.
April 25th, 1856. 44—sw6m.

WHITE LEAD AND OIL.—WE OFFER FOR sale, at low rates,
10,000 pounds White Lead of various brands,
500 gallons Linseed Oil,
200 " Spts. Turpentine,
100 " Copal and Japan Varnish,
100 " Cotton Seed Oil,
500 lbs. Venetian Red,
500 " Spanish Brown,
300 " Litharge,
200 " Pa. Black,
200 " Tera de Sceina,
200 " Umber,
500 " Yellow Ochre,
100 " Vandyke Brown,
And a large stock of all the usual kinds of paint used here. Our stock is replenished from week to week to supply the demand, and our prices compare favorably with those charged in Petersburg, Norfolk and Wilmington.
PESCUD & GATLING.
March 17, 1856. 34—

RALEIGH & GASTON RAILROAD.
Raleigh & Gaston R. R. Office,
RALEIGH, February 8, 1856.

AS THE NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD IS NOW completed to Charlotte, notice is hereby given that goods or produce brought down that Road, intended for transportation over the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad, will be received by this Company at the North Carolina Railroad Depot in Raleigh (owned jointly by the two Companies) and will be transported thence without delay or extra charge, and goods designed for the western merchants and others along that Road, will likewise be delivered at the same point.
All dues for freight must be paid at Petersburg or Portsmouth, except on way freight, which must be paid in advance or on delivery of the goods.
Every effort will be made by the officers and agents of the Company to give satisfaction in the transportation of goods and produce.
Owners and shippers of goods are requested to have them distinctly marked, so that their destination may be known.
R. A. HAMILTON, President.
25—tf.

$1,000 Reward.

ON THE 7TH OF JUNE, 1856, WAS STOLEN OUT of the foot of my Rockaway a carpet bag containing clothing, Jewelry, and valuable papers to the amount of 25 or 30 thousand dollars. I will give the above reward for the contents of said Carpet Bag, or $800 for the delivery of the papers therein contained. W. H. NEWBY.
Washington, June 20, 1856. 62—sw3m.

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.—RANAWAY from the subscriber on Sunday the 3d instant, a negro boy by the name of NELSON. Had on when he went away a black hat with low crown, coat mixed blue and green, pants mixed red and blue, and shoes with coarse soles. He had with him two suits of clothes. He is about six feet high, stoops forward and rocks when walking, is slow of speech, weighs about one hundred and sixty-five pounds, and is about twenty-two years of age, complexion about common black. Took with him a five dollar bill which did not belong to him. Twenty-five dollars reward will be given for his apprehension if taken in the county, or fifty dollars if taken out of the county.
WILLIAM COLE.
Orange county, August 19, 1856. 78—3t.

ENGINEERING.

THE UNDERSIGNED IS PREPARED TO FURNISH plans, specifications, and estimates, and to contract for STEAM ENGINES and BOILERS, SAW AND GRIST MILLS, MINING MACHINERY, HOISTING, AND PUMPING ENGINES, TOBACCO PRESSES AND SCREWS, AND
Machinery of Every Description.
Being a practical Machinist, and having had seven years experience in North Carolina, I am fully aware of the wants of the people, and I can safely say that my facilities for furnishing good Machinery at fair prices are unsurpassed. I will pay particular attention to putting up any machinery in any part of the States of North and South Carolina.
Agent for McClintock's patent Safety Valve, and Scott's patent Brick Machine, &c. &c.
☞ All letters to receive attention must be post-paid.
HENRY G. BRUCE,
Consulting Engineer,
Raleigh, N. C.

GREENSBOROUGH MUTUAL INSURANCE CO. At the end of Three Years, such has been the care and economy of the officers of this Company, that we are still free from debt; have made no assessments and have now such a large Capital in cash and notes, that we have no hesitation in saying to the public, that there is no safer Company in the Southern Country. The most of the Risks in this Company being in the Western part of the State, where the danger from fire is much less.
At the last annual Meeting the following officers were re-elected.
JAMES SLOAN, President
S. G. COFFIN, Vice President.
C. P. MENDENHALL, Attorney.
PETER ADAMS, Sec'y & Treasurer.
W. H. CUMMING, Gen. Agent.
DIRECTORS.—Jam[es] Sloan, Dr. J. A. Mebane, C. P. Mendenhall, Wm. S. Ran[kin], Rev. C. F. Deems, James M. Garret, Jed H. Lindsay, [W. J.] McConnel, E. W. Ogburn, J. L. Cole, D. P. Weir, Greensb[or]ough; E F. Lilly, Wadesborough, Dr. S. G. Coffin, Jam[est]own; Joshua Tavloe, Washington; Wm. A. Wright, Wil[mi]ngton; John I. Shaver, Salisbury; John H. Cooke, Fayetteville; H. G. Spruill, Plymouth; Robert E. Troy, Lumberton; Dr. R. H. Scales, Lenox Castle.
All communications should be directed to the Secretary free of Postage. PETER ADAMS Sec'y.
August 6, 1854. 75—tf

Rocky Mount Mills for Sale.

TO CAPITALISTS, OR TO ENTERPRISING BUSINESS men, with a limited capital, the rarest opportunity for a fine purchase is now offered.
This property lies on both sides of Tar River in the counties of Nash and Edgecombe, one mile from Rocky Mount Depot on the W. and W. R. R., and embraces the whole water power of the river at this point. The power is made available by a solid dam of granite, laid in Hydraulic Cement, and completed within the last twelve months at an expense of near ten thousand dollars. It is probably the best dam in North Carolina.
The other improvements consist of, 1st. The Cotton Factory—a most substantial granite building, 70x38 feet, two stories high, besides the basement, used for Turning shop, &c., and a commodious attic, where the reeling and packing are done. The Machinery—1716 spindles, with all the necessary machinery to run them, besides two extra frames with 132 spindles—is in fine order and turning off daily twelve hundred pounds (1200 lbs) yarn.
For manufacturing Cotton this location is unsurpassed in the United States. The water-power is splendid and sufficient to run thousands of spindles—help to be had 25 to 50 per cent. cheaper than in the Northern States, and the raw material at the Mill, where a good buyer can lay in his stock 1 to 2 cts. per lb., below the N. Y. market. 2d. The Grist Mill, an excellent framed building 40 feet square on walls of stone (laid in Cement) that will stand forever.—There are five pairs of stone in the Mill—two prs. Burr's for Wheat, and three prs. Esopas' for Corn. For custom milling this point can't be excelled in N. C. It is the lowest point on the river at which there is a mill, and here we are patronized by persons 25 to 30 miles in the summer and fall months. The Mills are driven by two overshot wheels, one of which will be renewed this summer.
3d. The Saw Mill—a Circular Saw, driven by one overshot wheel, all nearly new and in fine order. The neighborhood furnishing a fair market, and timber to be had near, or floated down the river from above.
4th. One large and excellent two storied framed dwelling, 50x40 feet—the yard and garden walled in with brick and stone. One other handsomely located dwelling with 5 rooms below and 2 above stairs—eleven framed cabins for operatives and their families, two store houses, two warehouses, barns, stables, blacksmith and wood shops.
The Mill sites embrace (55) fifty-five acres, and a tract of eighty odd acres, one mile distant, for fuel, &c., will be sold with the mills.
I will sell the property on credits running from one to eight years, should the purchaser desire, and am confident that, with enterprise and good management, a profit of ten to twenty per cent. may be realized from it per annum.
Further information may be had of me, or my agents, on the premises, or by letter to
WM. S. BATTLE,
Rocky Mt., Edgecombe co., N. C.
N. B.—Until the property is sold, orders for Yarns, Plowlines, &c., directed to the undersigned, at Rocky Mount, Edgecombe county, N. C., will be promptly at ended to.
W. S. BATTLE.
June 14, 1856. 60 sw2m
☞ Raleigh Register, North State Whig, Wilmington Journal and Commercial insert twice a week for two months and send bills to the Standard office.

STEAMER ASTORIA,
For Portsmouth and Beaufort.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

THE SPLENDID LOWPRESSURE STEAMER ASTORIA, M. M. GRAY, Master, having been thoroughly repaired and new Machinery put in her, will commence her regular trips for the season on SATURDAY, July 5th, and will run the following schedule:
Leave Washington on Saturday mornings at 6 o'clock, A. M., for Portsmouth and Beaufort.
Leave Beaufort on Monday mornings at 6 o'clock, A. M., for Portsmouth and Washington.
Leave Washington on Tuesday mornings at 6 o'clock, A. M., for Portsmouth and Beaufort.
Leave Beaufort on Wednesday mornings at 6 o'clock, A.M., for Portsmouth and Newbern.
Leave Newbern on Thursday mornings at 6 o'clock, A. M., for Portsmouth and Beaufort.
Leave Beaufort on Friday mornings at 6 o'clock, A. M., for Portsmouth and Washington.

Fare from Washington to	Portsmouth,		$ 2 50
Fare " "	Beaufort,		4 00
Fare from Newbern "	Portsmouth,		2 50
Fare " "	Beaufort,		4 00

MEALS EXTRA.
Passengers will be landed at Portsmouth or Beaufort without extra charge.
Persons wishing to go to Portsmouth or Beaufort, via Washington, can take the Stage on the plankroad leading from Wilson, (a station on the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad,) to Greenville, and thence by Steamboat to Washington. There will be two daily lines of Stages and also two boats on the River.
B. F. HANKS.
Washington, N. C., June 12, 1856. 62—swt01.

IRVINGS' WASHINGTON, VOL. III, READY for delivery to subscribers, at POMEROY'S.
June 26, 1856. 63—sw.

PERFUMERY AND SOAPS.—PESCUD & GATLING'S Drug Store is the place to get the most fragrant Perfumery and Emolient Soaps of every variety for a little money.

Life Preserving Patent Swingletree.

THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVING PURCHASED THE sole right to make and sell these Swingletrees, in the counties of Wake, Johnston, Chatham, Orange, Franklin, Warren and Nash, would respectfully inform the public that they will attend the Courts in the above counties with them, and will also peddle them through the country.
By this Swingletree, a horse, or two or more horses, can be detached from a vehicle when at full speed, with perfect safety to the vehicle and those in it. It is simple and easy, so that any boy ten years old can avail himself of its use.—No such protection has ever before been invented against the dangers incident to run-away or fractious horses. Every riding vehicle ought to have one attached to it. It is a cheap, safe and certain protection against danger. It can be attached to old or new vehicles.
☞ Notice is hereby given, that any infringement on this Patent, or any imitation, or attempt to make or use by any modification, this Patent Swingletree in any of the counties above enumerated, the persons or persons so offending will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law, in the U. S. Courts at Washington.
P. P. WILLIAMS & CO.
Raleigh, Feb. 22, 1856. 27—6m.

North-Carolina Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind.

THE NEXT SESSION OF THIS INSTITUTION WILL commence the first day of September. Pupils should be sent promptly at the commencement of the session.—Application for admission should be made to
WILLIAM D. COOKE,
Principal.
Raleigh, Aug. 13, 1856. 77—sw5t.

Mayor's Office,
RALEIGH, Aug. 13, 1856.

A REWARD OF FIVE DOLLARS WILL BE PAID by the Commissioners of the City of Raleigh, for the detection and conviction of any person, who shall wantonly throw filth, or rubbish of any kind, into any of the public wells of the City, or in any manner injure the proper working of the public pumps.
WM. DALLAS HAYWOOD,
Mayor.
77—sw3t.

SUPERIOR [illegible] OIL.—[illegible] FIRST AND [illegible] for sale by
PESCUD & GATLING.

COD [illegible]—A [illegible] SUPPLY OF Rushton's [illegible] in store.
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

POT ASH.—100 POUNDS [illegible] FOR SALE low by
PESCUD & GATLING.
March 17, 1856. 34—

SPRING CLOTHING.

WE HAVE NOW OPENED OUR ENTIRE SPRING stock of READY-MADE CLOTHING and FURNISHING GOODS. Our assortment is large, embracing every variety of style, that all who call may be supplied on the most favorable terms.
In making up our goods, the most improved fashions, neatness of manufacture, durability, &c., have been observed, that none need fear getting any but the best clothes from our establishment. Call and examine.
W. H. WILLIAMS, Agt.,
(Successor to E. L. Harding,)
Fayetteville, St.

IN THE NEW ARRANGEMENT, THE *CASH* AND *six months* system will be strictly adhered to; this will enable us to sell the better bargains, and all who make bills will be required to pay the 1st of July and 1st of January.
W. H. W.
April 16, 1856. 43—

A. M. McPHEETERS, H. CHISELIN, J. W. [illegible]
A. M. McPHEETERS, & CO.
Wholesale Grocers,
FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Wills' Warehouse,
NORFOLK, VA.
REFERENCES:
Thomas P. Devereux, Esq., Halifax, N. C.
Geo. W. Mordecai, Pres't Bank of the State of N. C.
C. Dewey, Cashier " " "
W. H. Jones, Cashier Bank of Cape Fear.
L. O'B. Branch, President Raleigh and Gaston Road.
Messrs. Reid & Soutter, } Norfolk.
Dr. N. C. Whitehead, }
Pres't Farmer's B'k of Va. }
Alex. Bell, Esq.
Messrs. Spence & Reid, *Baltimore.*
" B. Blossom & Son, *New York.*
September 16, 1853. 73—

ED. GRAHAM HAYWOOD,
Counsellor and Attorney at Law,
RALEIGH, N. C.,
Will attend the County and Superior Courts of Wake, Johnston, Chatham and New Hanover. He is to be found at the office formerly occupied by the late Hon. Will. H. Haywood, Jr.
Raleigh, January 8, 1854. 16—w&sw6m.

THOMAS WHITE, P. R. DAVIS, W. H. HARDEE
WHITE, DAVIS & HARDEE,
General Commission Merchants, and Dealers in Guano,
PETERSBURG, VA.
Sept. 20, 1855. 87—

SCHLOSS & BROTHER TAKE PLEASURE in announcing to the citizens of Raleigh, vicinity, and the public in general, that they have changed their firm by taking in as a Partner Mr. M. GRAUSMAN, who will hereafter attend on the CLOTHING and GENTS' FURNISHING STORE, in all its branches. All orders will receive strict attention. Any garment sent for will be finished and forwarded to its destination within eight days.
All sizes of Coats, Pants, Vests, &c., constantly kept up by our own original merchant tailoring establishment of Joseph Schloss & Brother, corner of Light and Mercer sts., Baltimore, Md.
We have now on hand and are constantly receiving an extensive assortment of Ready made clothing for the spring and summer,—also Hats, Boots & Shoes, and every thing in the line of gentlemen's wear, which we are selling *very cheap*, as we can afford to do, because we manufacture our own clothing and shoes. Give us a call and be convinced.
SCHLOSS, BROTHER & Co.
Raleigh, May 3, 1856. 44—tf.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

T. J. HAVENS HAVING ASSOCIATED WITH him Mr. M. M. MALLON, principal operator for many years of the celebrated Whitehurst premium Gallery, Baltimore, Md., and latterly of Wilmington, N. C., for the purpose of carrying on the Daguerrean and Photographic business in all its various branches, under the firm of HAVENS & MALLON; they are happy to announce to the citizens of Raleigh that they have completed arrangements with a gentleman in Philadelphia, one of the best artists in the Union, to color Photographs either in water or oil colors.
Daguerreotypes of Children taken by a new process in from 3 to 5 seconds.
T. J. HAVENS,
M. M. MALLON.
Raleigh, April 3, 1856. 40—tf.

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS!
Spring Trade, 1856.

BY RECENT ARRIVALS, WE ARE IN RECEIPT of our SPRING STOCK of AMERICAN, BRITISH, FRENCH and GERMAN FABRICS; and shall continue to receive additional supplies by every Steamer, through one of our firm, who remains North during the season, attending the AUCTION SALES. Our stock being selected with special reference to the wants of the NORTH-CAROLINA MERCHANTS, we feel confident in saying they will find our styles particularly adapted to their sales, and for CHEAPNESS and VARIETY, unsurpassed in any market North or South. Orders promptly attended to.
STEVENSON & WEDDELL,
Importers and Jobbers, 78 and 80, Sycamore St.,
Petersburg, Va.
March 10, 1856. 32—

NOTICE.—THE SUBSCRIBER OBTAINED ADMINISTRATION of the estate of the late Joseph B. G. Roulhac at February term, 1856, of Wake County Court, and requests all persons indebted to the said intestate to make immediate settlement and payment, and requires all those having claims against the estate to present them within the time limited by law. In the absence of the subscriber Mr. Albert Simmons is authorized to make settlements. He will be found at the store lately occupied by the dec'd, where the books will be kept. The subscriber will also rent, until the 10th of November next, the front room over the store occupied by Dr. E. B. Haywood, as an Apothecary Shop, and the two rooms in the office on the north-east corner of Mrs. Roulhac's lot.
THOMAS RUFFIN, Adm'r.
Feb. 22, 1856. 27—tf.

FOR BUSINESS MEN.—SUITS OF CASSIMERE and Marseilles, just received.
W. H. WILLIAMS, Agt.
April 16, 1856. 43—

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE UNDERSIGNED IS NOW PREPARED TO furnish all kinds of machinery in his line, of the very latest and most improved styles to wit; Mill gearing; solid master and skeleton spur wheels and trundles; circular saw mills, complete; thrashing machines from two to eight horse power, also Garlington's late improved patent thrasher; shingle machines; smut machines, warranted equal to any now in use; all kinds of turning plows, subsoil, Thompson's late improved iron plows; all kinds of Tobacco Presses; repairing brass taps; mill screws. Gumming and straightening Circular Saws, &c. He thinks his two horse power machine is superior to anything that has been offered to the public. With fifteen years practical experience, he flatters himself that he is competent to finish his work in the very best workman-like style, and all he asks is a trial to satisfy his customers. All orders thankfully received and promptly attended to. He will draw drafts or give any instruction that may be needed in putting up any of his machinery.
His address, Milton, N. C.; his foundry and shops, four miles South of that place.
N. B. The price of his smut machine is $75, at the shop; his two horse thrashing machine is worth $165; all other work as low as can be afforded.
J. J. YARBROUGH.
June 5th, 1856. 58—sw6m.

PORTRAITS! PORTRAITS!!

THE SUBSCRIBER CONTINUES TO PAINT PORTRAITS at his Gallery in Raleigh, both from life and daguerreotype pictures, and in either case pledges himself to give satisfactory likenesses upon very moderate terms.
If you have a daguerreotype likeness of a dead friend whom you loved and would like to obtain a life-size portrait from the same, send the picture to Raleigh (by mail or otherwise) and you shall be accommodated. The subscriber has, in connection with his Portrait Gallery, a
Daguerrean Gallery
also, where, with an excellent light, "quick working" cameras, &c., he flatters himself he can produce as *fine a daguerreotype portrait as can be desired.*
Gallery on Fayetteville street, over the store of Samuel Young, Esq.
Visitors respectfully invited and patronage solicited.
O. P. COPELAND.
P. S.—The subscriber will visit the country when desired to do so for the purpose of painting family portraits.
Raleigh, June 12, 1855. 59—swtf

Charleston Medical Journal and Review.
C. HAPPOLDT, M. D., EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

THIS JOURNAL IS ISSUED ON THE FIRST OF every alternate month. Each number comprises one hundred and forty-four octavo pages, and contains a *Steel Engraved Portrait* of a distinguished Medical man.
The volume begins with the January, and is completed with the November issue. It will thus contain six Portraits, and eight hundred and sixty-four pages of reading matter.
TERMS:
$4,00 per annum, *in advance*, which entitles the subscriber to receive his numbers FREE OF POSTAGE. $5,00 if payment is delayed until the end of the year. Subscription to begin with the January or July numbers.
Specimen numbers sent on application.
Persons wishing to subscribe should address us by letter, enclosing $4, which will be at our risk if the letter is registered.
C. HAPPOLDT, M. D.
Charleston, S. C.
July 3, 1856. 65—sw2t.

GLENN'S VERBENA AND MUSK WATERS. The most popular and refreshing Toilet articles for warm weather. Also Bay Rum, Cologne Extracts, Hair washes, Soaps, Pomatums, Brushes, Combs, &c., &c., in great variety at the Drug Store of
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

SPEECH OF HON. L. O'B. BRANCH,

OF NORTH CAROLINA,

In the House of Representatives, July 24, 1856.

[CONCLUDED.]

The elections at the North had been carried on extreme freesoil principles, as I have shown. They had taken place in the fall of 1854. The elections at the South were to come on in the summer of 1855. The northern Know Nothings had had a "good time of it" in 1854, running on an extreme freesoil platform; and the southern Know Nothings claimed, and had accorded to them a platform that it was thought would give them an equally "good time of it" in 1855. As no elections were pending at the North, the thing was easily arranged; and in June, 1855, the Philadelphia convention passed a set of resolutions embracing, among others, the celebrated twelfth section. I, for one, made no issue on that twelfth section. I told the people that if it was the doctrine of the party, and we could be so assured, they might be safely trusted, as far as the slavery question was concerned. But I told them it was not the doctrine of the party—that it was only put forth to affect the southern elections; and as soon as they were over it would be repealed, as it had already been repudiated by the whole northern wing of the party. That, like everything else militating against their success, was broadly and boldly contradicted.

As soon as the southern elections were over, the newspaper organ of the party in this city commenced to agitate in favor of striking out the twelfth section. A feeble echo came from the county town of one of the most patriotic counties in the district I have the honor to represent. From every part of the country, in a few instances even in those portions of the South in which "an intensely American feeling" prevailed, the cry was taken up. The national Know Nothing council met at Philadelphia in February, 1856. The North demanded the repeal. Mr. Sheets, of Indiana, said:

"He would assure the South, that the twelfth section must be got rid of. He was willing to accept a compromise, but the section must be got rid of.—He was willing to accept the Washington platform, for, if there was anything in it, it was so covered up with verbiage that a President would be elected before the people would find out what it was all about. [Tumultuous laughter.] Three southern States had been carried on the twelfth section. Repeal it, and we will give you the entire North. [Applause."]

The twelfth section was stricken out against the unanimous vote of the South, and the "verbiage" platform alluded to by Mr. Sheets was adopted.—Thereupon a large portion of the southern members seceded from the convention. They say now the verbiage platform is as good as the twelfth section. *Then why did they secede when it was adopted?*—After Mr. Fillmore was nominated, or rather when they saw that by returning they could effect that much-desired object, they returned to the convention, and Mr. Fillmore was nominated. Then it became the turn of the northern members to bolt, and they went off, carrying very nearly all the presidential strength of the party. Such is the great and harmonious national party which is to save the Union from sectional strife. Unable to save itself from strife and dissolution through forty-eight hours—its whole history is but a long tale of bolters and seceders, sub-bolters and new seceders. It affects to be national, and claims that in its embrace the Union would be secure. Their embrace must be more powerful than the feeble and relaxed ligaments that bind together the members of their own body. As well might the unhappy parents who wrangle and fight at every meeting around the domestic board, claim that they are teaching their children fraternal harmony and concord. Their example is more potent for evil than their precepts for good.

The northern members who bolted when Mr. Fillmore was nominated, after having been insulted by the black Republican convention, and spurned from their doors, have tamely fallen into the ranks of Fremont, and will no doubt labor the harder for the kicks they have received. Hear what Ford, one of the leading seceders from the Philadelphia Know Nothing Convention, said when admitted to the black Republican convention:

"The American party has a great work to do, and that work is to spread Americanism and resist slavery. [Applause.] The power of the Pope and domestic slavery are linked together, [applause,] and they have upon earth but one mission—the extinction of human liberty. The power of oppression is the same, whether it be foreign or domestic. Can we not combine for the overthrow of these powers of darkness? [Applause.] Is it possible that the people of the North cannot unite for the overthrow of that hydra-headed monster—Popery and slavery? [Applause.] I tell you that we can. [Great applause.] I tell you we *will* unite. [Uproarious cheering.] Let us inscribe upon our banners, and proclaim it to the enemies of liberty everywhere, that the American party was the first which proclaimed the principles of freedom—[tremendous applause]—the first, anywhere, to hold that it has inalienable rights, among which are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. The Whig party has bidden high for southern support. The Democrats have made bids for it. Every other party has bidden for it, till the American party sprang up. That party has said to the South, 'We can no longer serve you;' and it was the first party that ever said this thing. [Applause.]"

This is the same individual who figured conspicuously in the Know Nothing convention of June, 1855, and who entertained and proclaimed there the same sentiments. After having been called to the confessional by Mr. Ford, in that convention, in regard to the repeal of the Missouri restriction, southern gentlemen returned home, and proclaimed to my people that the Know Nothing party of the North was sound, reliable and patriotic.

Thus ended, as we predicted it would end, the attempt to form a national Know Nothing party. The Democratic party is the only party in the country standing upon the Constitution, and maintaining all its provisions, regardless of sections or of sectional prejudices. It has existed since the foundation of the Government, maintaining itself through all the mutations of parties, of men, and of political issues. To say that it has occasionally done wrong is only to attribute to it the character which the Almighty has stamped on all his works. Nothing is infallible but the all-wise and unseen God. I claim not for the Democratic party any greater perfection than belongs to the fallible men of whom it is composed. But it has always maintained its strength equally over the whole Union, because its principles have always been the principles of the Constitution, which was intended to guard, and protect, and foster the whole Union alike. Whatever party undertakes to supplant it must necessarily become sectional, or one-ideaed, because it already occupies all the ground the Constitution affords for any party to stand on. The Know Nothing party has only suffered the fate of all its predecessors; and it has only met its fate more suddenly and more disastrously than its predecessors, because it started as a sectional party, whilst all others have started as national, and have only become sectional after long years of defeat and disappointment.

In the disastrous wreck at Philadelphia, in February last, the southern Know Nothings clung to the platform, (though they had bolted when it was adopted,) and floated off, with Mr. Fillmore for pilot, and a few northern friends of Mr. Fillmore for companions in misfortune. I propose to examine that platform only so far as to see whether it contains anything so important or so urgent as to require or justify the division of the South at this most fearful juncture.

1. The first object is, that "Americans shall rule America." No one objects to that. Americans have always ruled America, ever since our forefathers declared their independence of the British crown. The great body of the people rule America. They are Americans, (not Know Nothings,) having American principles, American ideas, and American interests. So long as the people rule, "Americans will rule America." If, however, it is meant to say, that a few foreign-born citizens holding office is incompatible with this great principle, I deny it. It is a great mistake for a few office-holders or office-seekers to suppose that office-holders rule this country. If that was the case, the Government would have ceased to be the popular Government our forefathers established, and it would be time for another revolution. I know that the little bustling politicians who are always after office, and who think that "thou shalt not hold office" is the direst punishment that can be denounced against a citizen, flatter themselves that when they get into office they will rule the country. But theirs is a great error. The first appointment ever made by General Washington to his Cabinet was of Alexander Hamilton, a foreigner by birth, to be Secretary of the Treasury. One of the first appointments he made to the bench of the Supreme Court was of James Wilson, a foreigner by birth. The first appointment made by Mr. Jefferson was of Albert Gallatin to be Secretary of the Treasury. Every administration from that day to this has appointed foreigners, and nobody has ever found out, until Know Nothingism sprung up, that Americans were not ruling America. If, when we were only five millions strong, General Washington and Mr. Jefferson did not fear to appoint them to the highest places, we need not fear to give them a few small offices, now that we are twenty-five millions strong.

2. The denial to all foreigners of the right to be naturalized, as heretofore, in five years; or, what is a practical denial, the extension of the probation period from five to twenty-one years.

They do not propose to exclude foreigners from the country, but to admit them, (the old platform promised them protection and a friendly welcome, and Mr. Fillmore, in one of his recent speeches, has repeated its language;) and when they get here, to place them on a level, socially and politically, with free negroes. If foreigners are pouring into the country as rapidly as the Know Nothings represent, we would, under the operation of this rule, have among us, in a few years, several millions of white men, of the same color with ourselves, possessing equal intelligence, equal pride, and equal sensibility with ourselves, and yet degraded by the laws to the level of the free negro. Who would tolerate a proposition to admit among us such a number of free negroes? Not one. Yet it is proposed to make of all that number of foreigners the most bitter and implacable foes to us and our institutions. The free negro is not our enemy, because, conscious of the inferiority of his race, he aspires not to equality.—But the unnaturalized foreigner would be a most formidable and vindictive enemy, because smarting under the sting of degradation and insult. Civil war, riots, bloodshed in every shape, revolution, and social disorder, would necessarily follow from such a policy. If they are not to be made citizens of, and amalgamated with us, keep them out of the country. Arm your forts, and man your ships, and drive them from our coasts as you would an army of invaders.

6. The repeal of all laws making grants of lands to foreigners.

I know of but one law making grants of lands to foreigners. That was an act passed 27th of September, 1850, "to make donations to settlers on the public lands in Oregon." *It was signed by Mr. Fillmore, as President, and without his approval could not have become a law.* It is as follows:

"SEC. 4. That there shall be, and hereby is, granted to every white settler, or occupant of the public lands—*American half-breed Indians included*—above the age of eighteen years, being a citizen of the United States, or *having made a declaration, according to law, of his intention to become a citizen, or who shall make such a declaration on or before the 1st day of December*, 1851, now residing in said Territory, or who shall become a resident thereof on or before the 1st day of December, 1850, and who shall have resided upon, and cultivated the same, for four successive years, and shall otherwise conform to the provisions of this act, the quantity of one half-section; or three hundred and twenty acres, of land, if a single man; and if a married man, or shall become married within one year from December 1, 1850, one section, or six hundred and forty acres—half to himself, and half to his wife."—*Statutes at Large*, vol. 9, p. 497.

That law ought to be repealed. It ought never to have been passed. I condemn Mr. Fillmore for approving it. But what is to be thought of a party that attributes to others as a crime the act of its own candidate?

4. The thirteenth article of the platform is a general indictment against the administration of General Pierce, containing many counts.

The first count is for removing Know Nothings from office. Every Know Nothing is, or was, required, on initiation, to take an oath, as follows:—"That you will not vote, nor give your influence, for any man for any office in the gift of the people, unless he be an American-born citizen, in favor of Americans ruling America;" that is, unless he is a Know Nothing, "nor if he be a Roman Catholic;" and "that you will support in all political matters, for all political offices, members of this order in preference to others." Having sworn to proscribe everybody differing from him in opinion, what right has the Know Nothing to complain if those differing from him proscribe him?

Again he swears: "That you will, in all political matters, so far as this Order is concerned, comply with the will of the majority, though it may conflict with your personal preferences;" that is, that he will submit himself implicitly to the will of "the Order," and vote as it directs him. If the Know Nothing is right in proscribing the Roman Catholic, on pretence that he owes obedience to the Pope in religious matters, the Democrats are certainly right to proscribe the Know Nothing who has yielded up his freedom of judgment, and owes obedience to "the council" in political matters.

Again he swears: "That if it may be done legally, you will, when elected or appointed to any official station, conferring on you the power to do so, remove all foreigners, aliens, or Roman Catholics (though they may be native-born) from office or place."

Now, sir, I have never been a great admirer of the spoils system, as practiced by all parties to a certain extent, and by none to half the extent that the Know Nothings carry it—the practice of turning everybody differing from us out of office; but I do hold that no man who has taken this oath ought to be continued in office one moment, and allowed to turn out to starve, perhaps better men than himself, merely because they profess an unpopular religious faith, whilst perhaps he himself has no religion at all.

The second count is on "a truckling subserviency to the stronger, and an insolent and cowardly bravado towards the weaker powers." The language in which this count is couched must have been borrowed from Major Donelson's editorials against Mr. Fillmore, when the latter was making (no doubt honest) efforts to suppress fillibustering against the island of Cuba. "Truckling subserviency to Spanish despotism" was the sort of phrases in which he daily indulged. I may safely leave the brilliant conduct of our relations with England, the unanimous commendation bestowed on it by Senators, presses, and private individuals of all parties, and the successful and highly honorable settlement of our differences with that "stronger Power," to refute the first charge. And I challenge the production of one instance of "insolent and cowardly bravado towards the weaker Powers." It is not true. Never have our foreign relations been on a better footing than they are at this moment.

The third count is on the "reckless and unwise policy of the Administration," as shown in the repeal of the Missouri compromise." For the sake of comparison, I here present the preamble to the black Republican platform, of June 17, 1856:

"Mr. Wilmot then submitted the following report:

"*The Platform.*—This convention of delegates, assembled in pursuance of a call addressed to the people of the United States, without regard to past political differences or divisions, who are opposed to the repeal of the Missouri compromise, to the policy of the present Administration, to the extension of slavery into free Territory, in favor of the admission of Kansas as a free State, of restoring the action of the Federal Government to the principles of Washington and Jefferson, and for the purpose of presenting candidates for the offices of President and Vice President," &c.

What difference is there between the two? The Know Nothing platform says it ought not to have been repealed, but says nothing about its restoration. This is the great and vital question which is agitating the country, and threatening to snap asunder the bonds of the Union. I ask again, wherein do the Know Nothings on this subject differ from the black Republicans? Can the Know Nothings, if they get into power, any more refuse to restore it than the black Republicans? Both say it ought not to have been repealed.

At a ratification meeting of the friends of Fillmore, just held in New York, at which several southern gentlemen, members of this House, were present, and addressed the people, Mr. Ketchum, one of the most influential of the personal and political friends of Mr. Fillmore, spoke as follows:*

*"Since the speech was delivered, the House of Representatives, on motion of Mr. Dunn, of Indiana, who is at the head of the Fillmore electoral ticket of the State, has passed a bill restoring the Missouri compromise—Mr. Haven, of New York, the law partner and friend of Mr. Fillmore voting for it."

"As regards the question of slavery, Fillmore will support the old compromises to which the faith of all sections of the country was pledged. If he had been in the presidential chair when the Kansas-Nebraska bill was passed, he would have vetoed it.—And, gentlemen, why do the Republicans oppose him? Simply because he is an honest man.—[Cheers.]

Fillmore is censured because he signed the fugitive slave law; but he could not do otherwise, elected, as he was, by the Whigs, whose principles are opposed to the exercise of the veto power. He examined the law fully. He may not have considered it the best law that could have been made; but it was his duty, as President and a Whig, to consider whether it was constitutional or not. He referred it to the Attorney General, John J. Crittenden, to see if it was constitutional, and he declared that it was constitutional, and proved it in a very able and clear report. It was then referred to the Cabinet, and they unanimously decided it to be constitutional. Now, I ask the Republican party what Millard Fillmore could have done but sign the bill—advised by his Cabinet to do so—its constitutionality having been proved? I say, if he had not signed it, he would have deserved impeachment. [Loud cheers.] This is the only objection the Republican party dare to bring forward against Fillmore. The man who was born among us, who is bone of our bone, and come from the very loins of free labor, shall we give him up for Fremont? Shall we make Fremont the standard-bearer of freedom? [Voices. 'No, no,' 'black Republicans.' Then groans were given for Fremont."]

If either gets into power, the Missouri restriction will, in my opinion, be restored. It cannot be otherwise; and I leave to others to penetrate the future, and tell us the consequences. Some of Mr. Fillmore's friends—the gentleman from Indiana, [Mr. Dunn,] for instance—say it shall be restored, and refuse to vote a dollar to carry on the Government until the refractory Senate and President yield their consent. Others of his friends desire its restoration, but seeing no possibility of bringing the Senate to terms, are opposed to agitating it during this Congress. The southern friends of Mr. Fillmore, who stand on this platform, admit that the Missouri compromise was unjust and unconstitutional, and ought never to have been enacted, but seem to object to the repeal, because it "reopened sectional agitation." Does it never occur to such, that the surest possible mode which they could adopt to keep up and perpetuate that sectional agitation is to denounce the Kansas and Nebraska bill as a great wrong, and yet refuse to aid in its repeal? Can they expect the agitation ever to cease so long as they continue to occupy that position? A bad law may inflict on the country less injury than a long and angry agitation for its repeal; and if the Kansas and Nebraska bill were as bad as they represent it, they can never be justified in contributing to keep alive the strife which prevails in the country. But it is not a bad law. It was a great measure of justice and right.—It was but the long deferred payment of a great debt due to the Constitution of the country.

What was the Kansas and Nebraska bill, that it should be thus denounced? The Missouri restriction had always been regarded, by many able statesmen of both sections, as a violation of the Constitution. The South had felt it as an odious badge of her inferiority in the Union, and a stigma upon her domestic institutions. Those at the North, the whole of whose political principles consisted of a malignant warfare upon the southern section, had never regarded it in practice, had repudiated and spat upon it from the day of its adoption, down to 1850, and had never valued it except as a stinging reproach to the South, to be perpetuated in the statute-book, only for the gratification of sectional malignity. A large and patriotic party at the North, (the Democratic party,) though believing it to have been unconstitutional and unjust, yet, with the South, labored for its enforcement whilst it was on the Statute-book, and with us voted for its extension to our acquisitions from Mexico. They (the whole South and the Democratic party of the North) failed in their efforts, and it was repeatedly rejected and repudiated on direct votes in Congress. Even the Nashville convention, which was denounced as a treasonable conspiracy against the Union, demanded nothing but the application of its principles to the new Territories.

Thus stood the Missouri compromise at the commencement of the memorable session of Congress of 1850. The friends of the Union and the Constitution wished a settlement on the principles of that compromise; the enemies of the Constitution, and contemners of a constitutional union of equal States, refused to accede to such a settlement.

During the session of 1850, the compromise measures were passed. Many in the South opposed that settlement on the allegation that their section was called on to yield everything, and to receive no substantial concession. The whole South, as we all remember, was agitated on the subject. The present leaders of the Know Nothing party, standing now on a platform denouncing the repeal of the Missouri compromise, and that that was a substantial concession to our section. One of my predecessors on this floor, having opposed the compromise of 1850, was denounced for it at home on that ground, by leading members of the present Know Nothing party of the district.

At the next presidential election, in 1852, both the great parties of the country agreed to make the compromise of 1850 "a finality." At that election, General Pierce was chosen President, and came into office under a distinct pledge to regard the compromise of 1850 as "a finality," and to carry out its provisions. During his term, in 1854, it became necessary to establish territorial governments in Kansas and Nebraska. In the bill providing those governments, it was declared, in section thirty-two, as follows:

"That the Constitution, and all the laws of the United States which are not locally inapplicable, shall have the same force and effect within the said Territory of Kansas as elsewhere within the United States, except the eighth section of the act preparatory to the admission of Missouri into the Union, approved March 6, 1820, which, being inconsistent with the principle of non-intervention by Congress with slavery in the States and Territories, as recognised by the legislation of 1850, commonly called the compromise measures, is hereby declared inoperative and void."

It was not the Kansas and Nebraska bill that repealed the Missouri compromise; it was repealed by the compromise of 1850, and the Kansas and Nebraska bill simply declared the fact that it had been repealed, and excepted it out of the clause of the bill extending the constitution and laws of the United States over the new Territories. Congress could not have extended the Missouri compromise over these Territories, consistently with the pledges all parties had given to abide by the compromise of 1850. The Kansas and Nebraska bill may have asserted a falsehood when it declared the Missouri compromise inconsistent with the legislation of 1850. But it is not competent for the present Know Nothing leaders to say so, for they told us the same thing in 1850, and in 1854 they advocated the bill which their present platform denounces. More than that; whilst the bill was pending in 1854, they taunted a certain portion of the Democratic party of the South, and took great credit to themselves for having driven those impracticable Democrats—"secessionists," they called them—to acknowledge that the compromise of 1850 did repeal the Missouri compromise. If time permitted, I could present some specimens of oratory of this sort.

It is a singular fact, Mr. Chairman, that whilst the black Republicans who denounced the repeal of the Missouri compromise are persons who have passed their whole lives in opposing, deriding and spurning it, so almost all those who stand upon this Know Nothing platform now, denouncing the Kansas and Nebraska bill, are persons who advocated, and such of them as were in Congress voted for, that bill when it was pending in 1854; every southern member of the Senate but two, and every southern member of this House but nine, having voted for it. It found no more able or zealous defender in either House than the distinguished Senator from my own State, [Mr. Badger,] who distinctly declared that it was demanded by the compromise of 1850.

On the 25th of January, 1856, the honorable gentleman from Vermont [Mr. Meacham] submitted to this House the following resolution:

"*Resolved*, That, in the opinion of this House, the repeal of the Missouri compromise of 1820, prohibiting slavery north of latitude 36 deg. 30 min., was an example of useless and factious agitation of the slavery question, unwise and unjust to the American people."

This resolution was passed by a vote of 108 to 93, every black Republican and every northern friend of Mr. Fillmore, except two, voting for it; and every Democrat in the House, with every southern friend of Mr. Fillmore, except one, voting against it. It seems from this vote that the southern Know Nothings then thought the repeal of the Missouri compromise neither "unwise," "unjust," nor "injurious." Yet, in less than one month thereafter, the National Council denounces the Democratic Administration for the passage of the Kansas and Nebraska bill, and these same southern Know Nothings are heard singing hosannas to the platform.

The Kansas and Nebraska bill perpetrated no wrong. If the repeal of the Missouri compromise was a wrong, the wrong was perpetrated by the compromise of 1850, signed and approved by Mr. Fillmore, and constituting the main ground on which his friends claim for him the confidence and support of the South. It was no sectional measure; it was a tribute to the Constitution, a pledge of peace, an offering to the great principle that the people are capable of self-government, and entitled to manage their own affairs in such manner as they deem best. But if it was a wrong, it was a wrong in favor of the South, and that section, at least, cannot complain of the injury.

It is further objected to the Kansas and Nebraska bill, that it establishes over those Territories what is called "squatter sovereignty." That phrase, in connexion with the politics of the country, originated from the admission of California into the Union. The people of that State, shortly after its acquisition from Mexico, in advance of the establishment of any government by Congress, and without its authority or consent, assumed to organize a government for themselves, formed a constitution, and applied for admission into the Union. This unauthorized assumption of *sovereign* power by the *squatters* on the public land was denominated *squatter sovereighnty*. It is the only instance in our history in which such a thing has been done or attempted.—The "squatter sovereignty" was recognized, and the State thus formed was admitted into the Union by an act of Congress *signed and approved by Mr. Fillmore.* In the case of Kansas and Nebraska, no such thing has been done or attempted, and, as in most of the other counts of their indictment, they charge against us what their candidate has done.

But it is said the bill allows the people resident there to prohibit the introduction of slavery before their admission into the Union. It contains no such feature. The thirty-second section declares its intent to be "to leave the people thereof perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, *subject only to the Constitution of the United States.*" If the Constitution allows them to prohibit slavery, then the bill permits it: if the Constitution does not allow them to prohibit slavery, then the bill does not permit it. The power of the people during the existence of their territorial government is a judicial question to be settled by the courts, if a question should ever arise involving the question; and whatever Congress might have said in the bill it could not have altered the Constitution, nor taken the question out of the hands of the courts. Whatever may be the decision of the courts, I will be content; for I regard the great main feature of the bill as infinitely transcending in importance any of the minor questions that can be raised under it. And I would rather trust the question to the people of the Territory than to such a Congress as we now have, and are liable to have at any time in the future.

The next specification in the indictment is, that unnaturalized foreigners were allowed to vote at the first election in Kansas and Nebraska.

I do not approve such a provision, and would not vote for it, unless compelled to take it in order to get what I regarded a good provision of greater importance. I certainly would not have voted against the Kansas and Nebraska bill on account of it.—When the Kansas and Nebraska bill was introduced, it encountered the most violent opposition from the freesoilers and abolitionists—the enemies of the compromise of 1850—because it proposed to carry out the provisions of that compromise. It was important, in order that a fair issue might be presented between those who were in favor of sustaining the compromise of 1850, on the one side, and those who wished to deny to the South the most important boon granted to it by that compromise on the other, that the bill should be made strictly conformable to precedents in all its other details. Otherwise, the friends of the compromise of 1850 might be divided about details having no bearing on the main issue.

The bill for establishing a territorial government for Washington Territory had then but recently passed, and had become a law BY THE APPROVAL AND SIGNATURE OF MR. FILLMORE. It was taken as the precedent on which to frame the measure. I place side by side, for comparison, the sections of the two bills, in regard to the qualifications of voters:

Kansas and Nebraska bill.	*Washington bill.*
"That every free white male inhabitant above the age of twenty-one years, who shall be an actual resident of said Territory, and shall possess the qualifications hereinafter prescribed, shall be entitled to vote at the first election, and shall be eligible to any office within the said Territory; but the qualifications of voters, and of holding office, at all subsequent elections, shall be such as shall be prescribed by the Legislative Assembly: *Provided*, That the right of suffrage and of holding office shall be exercised only by citizens of the United States, and those who shall have declared, on oath, their intention to become such, and shall have taken an oath to support the Constitution of the United States and the provisions of the act."—*Statutes at Large*, vol. 10, page 285.	"That every white male inhabitant above the age of twenty-one years, who shall have been a resident of said Territory at the time of the passage of this act, and shall possess the qualifications hereinafter prescribed, shall be entitled to vote at the first election, and shall be eligible to any office within the said Territory; but the qualifications of voters, and of holding office, at all subsequent elections, shall be such as shall be prescribed by the Legislative Assembly; *Provided*, That the right of suffrage and of holding office shall be exercised only by citizens of the United States above the age of twenty-one years, and those above that age who shall have declared on oath their intention to become such, and shall have taken an oath to support the Constitution of the United States, and the provisions of this act."—*Statutes at Large*, vol. 10, p., 174.

Comment is unnecessary.

But not content with letting unnaturalized foreigners vote, for which there was some excuse, as they had voluntarily come to our country, and formally declared their intention to cast their lots among us, Mr. Fillmore approved and signed the bills for the admission of Utah and New Mexico, both of which contained the following:

"SEC. 5. Every free white made *inhabitant* above the age of twenty-one years, who shall have been a resident of said Territory at the time of the passage of this act, shall be entitled to vote at the first election, and shall be eligible to any office within the said Territory." * * * * * * "*Provided*, That the righ of suffrage, and of holding office, shall be exercised only by citizens of the United States, *including those recognized as citizens by* the treaty with the Republic of Mexico, concluded February 2, 1848."—*Statutes at Large*, vol. 9, p. 454, *Utah bill*; vol. 9, p. 469, *New Mexico bill*.

Approved September 9, 1850.

To show that we were under no treaty obligation to permit them to vote, nor even allow them to become citizens, except when we thought proper, I give the article of the treaty with Mexico relating to the subject:

"Mexicans * * * * * shall be incorporated into the Union of the United States, and be admitted at the proper time, (to be judged of by the Congress of the United States,) to the enjoyment of all the rights of citizens of the United States, according to the principles of the Constitution."—*Treaty with Mexico, Statutes at Large*, vol. 9, p. 980.

If it is so shocking to permit foreigners to vote who have voluntarily come to our country, and filed their intention to make it the home of themselves and their children, what is to be thought of Mr. Fillmore for permitting foreigners to vote who had not come in voluntarily, but had been whipped in, conquered by our arms, and forced into subjection to our laws?

It may be as well to remark, that the first Legislature of Kansas, in prescribing the qualifications of voters, excluded all foreigners from voting who had not been naturalized. (Laws of Kansas, "Elections," section 11.) So that the ills so confidently predicted have not flowed from permitting them to vote at the first election.

The next specification is on the "corruptions which pervade some of the departments of the Government." Shades of Gardiner and Galphin! Whither have you fled, that your deeds are so soon forgotten!! If any one thing above all others signalized the administration of Mr. Fillmore, and distinguished it from all its predecessors and successor, it was "the corruptions which pervaded some of the departments;" not confined to subordinates and contractors, but reaching to the very highest officers under him intrusted with the management of affairs. I wish I had the figures and the facts illustrating Galphinism and Gardinerism; but I have not, and must pass them by. If it had been known that Mr. Fillmore would be the candidate, this count would certainly never have been placed in the indictment. For integrity, industry, and fidelity to the public interests, I believe this Administration may safely challenge a comparison with any of its predecessors, and I shall remain of that opinion until something more than a vague and unsupported charge can be shown against it.

Mr. Chairman, on a full examination, I find little in this platform to approve, and nothing that the warmest Know Nothing—the most ardent crusader against foreigners and the Pope—must not admit to be of less importance than the defeat of the Black Republican candidate. I appeal to no section of the country, but to the friends of the Constitution and the Union everywhere, to lay aside—or at least to postpone for a time—bickerings on minor questions, and come up to the great work of maintaining the Constitution and the Union of our fathers. Bad men are assailing them; laborious men are sapping their foundations; and able men are striving to destroy the fraternal feeling, without which the Union would be a curse. Can we not unite to drive out the vermin that are tearing out the cement which binds together the massive blocks of the edifice? If we cannot, then are we unworthy the legacy our fathers gave us.

If foreignism and Catholicism are evils, they are northern, not southern evils. We of the South are not afflicted—if their presence is an affliction—with any considerable quantity of either. The great body of the Know Nothings north have refused to let their southern allies rid them of their evils, unless they are permitted in turn to rid us of what they regard as our peculiar evil—slavery. Failing to get the consent of their southern associates to any such reciprocity of kind offices, they have abandoned "the order," and joined with the Black Republicans in a war on the South. Let the southern Know Nothings in like manner cease their war upon the "peculiar institution" of the North, and uniting, for the time being at least, with the Democratic party, aid us to achieve a victory over sectionalism and fanaticism—aid us to maintain the Constitution and the Union—aid us to strike down the treasonable flag of Black Republicanism, with its sixteen stars, and bear aloft that old flag of thirty-one stars, whose increasing galaxy is emblematic of the increasing glories of the Republic. Let them conquer themselves, and all the old prejudices of party, and aid us to achieve the salvation of the Republic by the triumphant election of BUCHANAN AND BRECKINRIDGE.

APPENDIX.

Extract from the speech of Hon. Samuel A. Smith, of Tennessee, delivered in the House of Representatives, April 4, 1856.

"Now, who I ask, were those who elected that gentleman, [Mr. BANKS?] I have before me the names of seventy-five members, *elected as Know Nothings*, who voted for the gentleman from Massachusetts for Speaker. On the final ballot it will thus be seen that, of those elected to the House by the Know Nothings, or Americans, seventy-five voted for the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. BANKS] for Speaker; and that gentleman may examine the classification I have made and correct any error that may be in it. I give the names as follows:

"Know Nothings, or Americans, voting for *Banks* on the final ballot:

"Messrs. Albright, Allison, Ball, Barbour, Bennett of New York, Bingham, Bishop, Bradshaw, Buffinton, Burlingame, Campbell of Pennsylvania, Campbell of Ohio, Chaffee, Clark of Connecticut, Clawson, Colfax, Comins, Covode, Cragin, Cumback, Damrell, Davis, of Massachusetts, Dean, De Witt, Dick, Dodd, Durfee, Edie, Flagler, Galloway, Grow, Hall, Harlan, Holloway, Howard, King, Knapp, Knight, Knowlton, Knox, Kunkel, Leiter, Mace, Matteson, McCarty, Miller of New York, Morrill, Norton, Pearce, Pelton, Pennington, Perry, Pike, Purviance, Ritchie, Robbins, Roberts, Robison, Sage, Sapp, Sherman, Stanton, Stranahan, Tappan, Thorington, Thurston, Todd, Trafton, Tyson, Walbridge, Waldron, Watson, Welch, Wood, and Woodruff.

"To the first list must be added the name of Mr. Speaker BANKS, who, it is well known, was the champion of *the Order* in this House during the Thirty-Third Congress. The Speaker of this House, at his election, received the votes of seventy-five members who were elected by the Know-Nothings, and twenty-eight who were elected by the Abolitionists, or Republicans, and did not receive the vote of a single member of the Democratic party."

For the Standard.

MESSRS. EDITORS: Although the Know Nothings have triumphed in our little county with their sworn band—many of whom said they would support the Democratic candidates were it not for the oaths they had taken—although in the glory of their success on the evening of the 7th of August, when the returns of the election were coming in at our county town in their favor, they marched the streets with their uplifted clubs swearing vengeance on all who should advocate Democracy, and in fact striking down some who even spoke as it were in its favor; yet, we stand firm—the Democratic vote is nearly as large as it was two years ago, and only falsehoods and misrepresentations on the eve and day of the election advanced the Know Nothing vote. Not a leaf of pure Democracy quivered in the great whirlwind of Know Nothingism in our county on the 7th of August. Neither will it on the 4th of November next; but its strength will no doubt be largely increased against all the falsehoods they can bring forward or heap upon James Buchanan. Still, some of the K. N's are harping upon the ten cent charge; but just offer them $10, $20, or $50 to produce that speech as they endeavor to represent it and they will not—nay, cannot do it. Neither can they prove the bargain and intrigue slander which they use so strong. It is fully denied and explained by an old line Whig, Jas. B. Clay. Let Know Nothingism, Americanism or leagueism rage and foam; yet it cannot, nor never will succeed while pure unveiled Democracy, which was handed down to us from such patriots as Jefferson, Jackson, and a host of others—whose whole aim was to support and maintain the constitution of our glorious republic, which now is the theme of the great Democratic party—the only national party now existing—the party which all good national men, both old line Whigs and Democrats, will adhere to and support, and hurl back into the shades of political dismay all of the raving isms which are, or ever shall be urged upon a free and independent people. Let us rally around the constitution of our country ye heroes of Democracy, whose banner is unfurled in the brightness of the noonday sun with our principles inscribed in letters of silvery brightness that all may know what principles shall govern them as a free people. YADKIN.

Yadkin co., Aug. 18, 1856.

For the Standard.

MESSRS. EDITORS: The candidates for Elector in this District spoke in Clinton yesterday, and were listened to by a large audience. Mr. Meares, the American candidate for Elector, led off in a speech of two hours length, advocating the claims of Fillmore. Mr. Meares, considering the position he occupies, made an eloquent speech; but when Mr. Smith ascended the stand and spoke about forty minutes all the arguments that Mr. Meares advanced were completely demolished. The Buchanan party have great reason to be proud of their standard-bearer in this District. Mark my prediction, Fillmore cannot get exceeding 300 votes in this county.

Jno. C. Slocumb, the Whig candidate for the Senate two years ago, and C. A. Harrison, the Whig candidate for the Commons, have openly declared for Buchanan and nearly all of the leading Whigs in this county have pursued the same course.

I have never seen such a reaction in politics in the whole course of my life—the *people* seem to take the right view of the matter and are determined to vote for that man who will uphold and defend the constitution and the Union.

I tell you, Messrs. Editors, the people down this way are something like a jug handle—*all on one side*; and when you hear from old Sampson in November, it will tell a tale worthy to be told—1200 for old Buck—300 for Fillmore.

I will inform you of what transpires politically in this county. BUCK EYE.

Sampson co., Aug. 20, 1856.

For the Standard.

A Metrical Enigma.

I am composed of thirteen letters:

My first is in the *Adjective*, but not in the noun,
My second's in *Raleigh*, but not in the town.
My third is in the *man*, but not in the boy,
My fourth is in the *sea-man*, but no in his a boy.
My fifth is in the *summer*, but not in the fall,
My sixth is in the *Globe*, this great terrestrial ball.
My seventh's in the *rule*, but not in the law,
My eighth is in the *chisel*, but not in the saw.
My ninth is in the *Heavens*, and may be found in the earth
My tenth is in the *Sailor*, but not in his berth,
My eleventh's in the *Union*, at your leisure you may see
My twelfth's in *America*, the land of the free.
My thirteenth's in the *name*, now solve it if you can,
For my whole is a *Statesman*, and a very great man.
And now, Messrs. Editors, if you think it no disgrace,
You may in some corner, grant *this* an humble place.

QUISPIAM.

Martin's Academy, N. C., Aug. 22, 1856.

For the Standard.

Another Withdrawal.

To the officers and members of the Know Nothing Council at the Falls of Neuse River:

Having become satisfied that a Know Nothing Lodge is no place for a free, independent man, I hereby notify you that I am no longer a member of your Council nor your party, and shall hereafter act with the Democratic party and vote for Buck and Breck. P. C. BELVIN.

August 21, 1856.

THE PROSPECT.—Every man has his own opinion of the probable issue of the present canvass. We too have calculated the chances, and this is our anticipation.

The following table exhibits the electoral vote of each State, and of the two sections:

SIXTEEN FREE STATES.		FIFTEEN SLAVE STATES.	
Maine,	8	Delaware,	
New Hampshire,	5	Maryland,	
Vermont,	5	Virginia,	
Massachusetts,	13	North-Carolina,	
Rhode Island,	4	South-Carolina,	
Connecticut,	6	Georgia,	
New York,	35	Florida,	
New Jersey,	7	Alabama,	
Pennsylvania,	27	Mississippi,	
Ohio,	23	Louisiana,	
Indiana,	13	Texas,	
Illinois,	11	Tennessee,	
Michigan,	6	Kentucky,	
Wisconsin,	5	Missouri,	
Iowa,	4	Arkansas,	
California,	4		
	—	Total,	12
Total,	176	Grand total,	29
Necessary to choice,			14

Our opinion is that the Democratic candidates will infallibly get the votes of these Southern States:—Virginia 15 electoral votes, North-Carolina 10, South Carolina 8, Georgia 10, Florida 3, Alabama 9, Mississippi 7, Texas 4, Tennessee 12, Kentucky 12, Missouri 9, Arkansas 4—total 103.

These 103 votes in the South are absolutely certain for Buchanan and Breckinridge. It will be observed that we omit Louisiana, (6,) Maryland, (8,) and Delaware, (3,)—total 17 votes—from the above statement of Buchanan's strength in the South. It is barely possible that these three States may vote for Fillmore, and we choose to give our opponents the benefit of every doubt.

We consider the following Northern States certain for the Democracy:

Pennsylvania 27, Illinois 11, New Jersey 7, Indiana 13, California 4—total 62.

These 62 Northern votes, added to the 103 Southern votes for Buchanan and Breckinridge, make a total of 165—16 votes above the requisite majority.

Although we have classed Louisiana, Delaware and Maryland among the doubtful States of the South, and Maine, New Hampshire, New York and Michigan among the doubtful States of the North, we believe they will all cast their votes for Buchanan and Breckinridge. Their aggregate vote would increase the vote of the Democratic candidates to 236—87 more than a majority of the Electoral College. See if the result does not verify our calculation. —*Richmond Enquirer.*

"VOX POPULI VOX DEI."—The above expression, "*The Voice of the People is the Voice of God*," was not intended in its heathen usagers as irreverent to the Deity; and certainly we do not quote it in this Christian age under such influences. It implies that where the government is controlled by the people, the voice of God is expressed through them. If they are rebellious to his moral government, the result may prove a chastisement; if obedient, a blessing.

We have our *opinion* relative to the contest now before us. We believe that God will vindicate the cause of His Bible against Northern Abolition infidelity, and his providential mercy over *all* races of mankind, in the election of BUCHANAN *to the Presidency by the People*; for the platform of his party rests on the two pillars we named.

We know that many will be disposed to laugh at this our declaration in regard to the future.—Well, sir, you may take it out at the present very heartily, but you will "laugh the other side of your mouth" after the result of the November elections is disclosed.

The work is to be done, and it remains for North Carolina to say what hand she will have in it.—The field is before you, fellow citizens, and it is for you to say how much you will do towards the accomplishment of a merciful destiny, in the hour of awful peril to the Union. How many thousand majority will you give for BUCHANAN? Fifteen? Well, that will do, though it ought to be more, where the vote should, in justice to ourselves, be unanimous. But we do not expect unanimity. Men must differ, for it belongs to our nature to see things in a different light. It is necessary, also; for if men all thought alike upon secular questions, the human mind would be no better than a stagnant pool, inert and worthless. There must be collision of intellect, that the coruscations of truth may shine the brighter.

We say in this connection, that we have no ill feeling toward that respectable citizen and honorable gentleman, Mr. FILLMORE; but we do really think that there is just about as much chance for his election, as for that of John or Joe Styles.—We believe that those who are working for him, are operating for their own hurt and the destruction of the Constitution. Nevertheless, we are free to confess, that the designs and feelings of the masses who sustain him, are pure and patriotic. They are deceived by their high regard for the man; forgetting that now is the time for southern men to reason together on *principles* and *measures*, and not to idolize men, however great and noble.

Now is the time when self-preservation, "the first law of nature," requires that we should overcome former prejudices; let "by-gones be by-gones," and let us see who will sustain Southern Rights, in this the hour of our necessity. Let us see who will, at all hazards, contend manfully for the accomplishment of that great good, the *Restoration of the Constitution*, to the position in which it was placed by our patriotic ancestors. —*Wil. Commercial.*

OLD POINT.—The season at the Point still keeps up. The Hygeia presenting a strong contrast with that of former years at same the season. Among the visitors on Tuesday, were the families of Hon. Wm. S. Ashe and Wm. A. Wright, of N. C. The family of Hon. David Outlaw, of Gen. William [illegible] of N. C. Hon. Noble S. Braden, of London, [illegible] Winder, of the army, Col. Crozet. Among the Norfolk families, we noticed those of Conway Whittle, Esq., Mrs. Worth, T. G. Broughton, Jr., [illegible] B. Cooke, and F. Butt, Sr.

Although there was less dancing than usual at the Hygea Assembly room, on Tuesday night, the [illegible] nevertheless presented a very gay appearance.—Several very beautiful ladies, some of them strikingly so, gracing the room with their presence. Among the latter were several from the Old North State, and much as we are disposed to claim supremacy for the fair citizens of our State, we must confess the matter was very evenly balanced on this occasion. —*Norfolk American.*

The Standard.

RALEIGH, WEDNESDAY, AUG. 27, 1856.

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN TICKET!

FOR PRESIDENT:

JAMES BUCHANAN,

OF PENNSYLVANIA.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT:

JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE,

OF KENTUCKY.

ELECTORS FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT.

For the State at Large:

HENRY M. SHAW, of Currituck,
SAMUEL P. HILL, of Caswell.

Districts:

1st District, WM. F. MARTIN, of Pasquotank,
2nd, " W. J. BLOW, of Pitt.
3rd, " M. B. SMITH, of New Hanover,
4th, " GASTON H. WILDER, of Wake,
5th, " S. E. WILLIAMS, of Alamance,
6th, " THOS. SETTLE, Jr., of Rock'ham.
7th, " R. P. WARING, of Mecklenburg.
8th, " W. W. AVERY, of Burke.

Special Notice.

The Standard *is conducted strictly upon the* cash *system. All papers are discontinued at the expiration of the time for which they have been paid. Subscribers will be notified,* four weeks *before their time is out, by a* cross mark *on their papers; and unless the subscription is renewed the paper will be discontinued. This is a rule from which there will be no departure. Watch for the cross mark, and renew your subscription.*

Weekly Standard $2 per annum, in advance.

Semi-Weekly Standard $4 per annum. do.

☞ Subscribers desiring their papers changed must mention the Post Office *from*, as well as the one *to*, which they desire the change to be made.

Congress.—Extra Session.

Congress met, according to the call of the President, on Thursday last. A quorum of both Houses was present. After organizing the following message was received from the President:

Fellow citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives:

In consequence of the failure of Congress, at its recent session, to make provision for the support of the army, it became imperatively incumbent on me to exercise the power which the constitution confers on the Executive for extraordinary occasions, and promptly to convene the two houses in order to afford them an opportunity of reconsidering a subject of such vital interest to the peace and welfare of the Union.

With exception of a partial authority vested by law in the Secretary of War to contract for supplies of clothing and subsistence, the army is wholly dependent on the appropriatons annually made by Congress. The omission of Congress to act in this repect before the termination of the fiscal year had already caused embarrassments to the service, which were overcome only in expectation of appropriations before the close of the present month. If the requisite funds be not speedily provided, the Executive will not longer be able to furnish the transportation, equipments and munitions which are essential to the effectiveness of a military force in the field. With no provision for the pay of troops, the contracts of enlistment would be broken, and the army, must in effect be disbanded; the consequence of which would be so disastrous as to demand all possible efforts to avert the calamity.

It is not merely that the officers and enlisted men of the army are to be thus deprived of the pay and emoluments to which they are entitled by standing laws; that the construction of arms at the public armories, the repair and construction of military ordinance at the arsenals, and the manufacture of military clothing and camp equipage, must be discontinued, and the persons connected with this branch of the public service thus be deprived suddenly of the employment essential to their subsistence; nor is it merely the waste consequent on the forced abandonment of the seaboard fortifications, and of the interior military posts and other establishments, and the enormous expense of recruiting and reorganizing the army, and again distributing it over the vast regions which it now occupies. These are evils which may, it is true, be repaired hereafter by taxes imposed on the country.

But other evils are involved, which no expenditures, however lavish, could remedy, in comparison with which local and personal injuries or interests sink into insignificance.

A great part of the army is situated on the remote frontier, or in the deserts and mountains of the interior. To discharge large bodies of men in such places, without the means of regaining their homes, and where few, if any, could obtain subsistence by honest industry, would be to subject them to suffering and temptation, with disregard of justice and right most derogatory to the government.

In the Territories of Washington and Oregon numerous bands of Indians are in arms, and are waging a war of extermination against the white inhabitants; and although our troops are actively carrying on the campaign, we have no intelligence as yet of a successful result. On the western plains, notwithstanding the imposing display of military force recently made there, and the chastisement inflicted on the rebellious tribes, others, far from being dismayed, have manifested hostile intentions, and been guilty of outrages, which, if not designed to provoke a conflict, serve to show that the apprehension of it is insufficient wholly to restrain their vicious propensities. A strong force in the State of Texas has produced the temporary suspension of hostilities there; but in New Mexico, incessant activity on the part of the troops is required to keep in check the marauding tribes which infest that Territory. The hostile Indians have not been removed from the State of Florida; and the withdrawal of the troops therefrom leaving that object unaccomplished, would be most injurious to the inhabitants, and a breach of the positive engagement of the general government.

To refuse supplies to the army, therefore, is to compel the complete cessation of all its operations, and its practical disbandment, and thus to invite hordes of predatory savages from the western plains and the Rocky mountains to spread devastation along a frontier of more than four thousand miles in extent, and to deliver up the sparse population of a vast tract of country to rapine and murder.

Such, in substance, would be the direct and immediate effects of the refusal of Congress, for the first time in the history of the government, to grant supplies for the maintenance of the army; the inevitable waste of millions of public treasure; the infliction of extreme wrong upon all persons connected with the military establishment by service, employment, or contracts; the recall of our forces from the field; the fearful sacrifice of life and incalculable destruction of property on the romote frontiers; the striking of our national flag on the battlements of the fortresses which defend our maritime cities against foreign invasion; and the discredit of the United States in the eyes of the civilized world.

I confidently trust that these considerations, and others appertaining to the domestic peace of the country, which cannot fail to suggest themselves to every patriotic mind, will, on reflection, be duly appreciated by both houses of Congress, and induce the enactment of the requisite provisions of law for the support of the army of the United States.

FRANKLIN PIERCE.

Washington, Aug. 21, 1856.

Propositions were made in the House to strike out the Kansas proviso in the army appropriation bill; but without success.

Friday and Saturday were consumed in the same manner, the black Republicans seeming determined to rule and ruin. See the interesting letter of our Washington correspondent.

"The Causes of Defeat."

Know Nothing papers are generally very ridiculous things, but never were they so ridiculous as in accounting for the recent defeat of their party in this State. Before the election they boasted that they had about two presses to our one; that their numerous orators were everywhere explaining and enforcing their "great American principles;" and that Democracy was destined to be routed and overthrown. *Now* they creep back into their dark culverts, turn up the sanctimonious whites of their eyes, and with hypocritical whinings swear, "Our principles were not understood!" Then one of three things must be true: The K. N. orators and editors were such a set of fools they could not explain their principles: or the people were such fools they could not understand the explanations; or the causes now assigned are utterly false.

The first proposition we shall not discuss; the second is not correct; and the third is true.

Before the principles and objects of Know Nothingism, with their accompanying mysteries and mumeries, were known, their comparative success paid but a poor compliment to the intelligence and discretion of the people; but when these things came to be understood, the people redeemed themselves by a general uprising against such impositions. The masses are honest, and their very honesty renders them more liable to be duped, because they are unsuspecting; but when they see that they have been deceived, they rise with indignation and sternly rebuke those who have misled them.—This has been their course towards Know Nothingism. As long as that party cowered in darkness and wrapped the black mantle of secresy around it, it appeared to prosper; but as soon as Democracy dragged it into the light, stripped it of its dark covering and exposed its hideous deformity, the people turned from it, not merely with loathing, but with indignation. They rose against it as injured innocence against its betrayer.

"Our principles!" forsooth. Really such an expression from K. N. lips would be amusing were it not so perfectly ridiculous. What are those principles? Are they those embraced in the platform of June, 1855, or those different ones in the platform of February, 1856? Or are they those enunciated by the famous twenty-two Know Nothings that nominated Stockton and Rayner? Are they the original simon pure K. N. doctrines that now find their embodiment in Fremont, and which made Banks Speaker? Are they the principles promulgated on paper, or those portrayed in action, such as the Hiss committee's doings in Massachusetts, the practical enforcement of "Americanism" amid fire and blood in Lousiville, and the ruffianly mobs of New Orleans, Philadelphia, Washington, and other cities? Are they those set forth by Mr. Fillmore's Erie Letter, and its worthy companion, the affectionate epistle of Kenneth Rayner? Let us know what you now consider your "principles"—not that the present gives any indications of the future, for you change about as often as the moon does.

"Our principles!"—do you mean those you profess, or the contrary ones you practice? Professing opposition to foreigners, yours is the only party that has ever expressly invited them to our shores; and whenever you have been able to find a foreigner so debased, so lost to all self-respect, as to attach himself to your cause, you crow louder over him than over a dozen natives. You pretend to be opposed to Catholics, yet you receive them into your conventions and elevate them to office. There is now one in the House of Representatives, from Louisiana, whom Mr. Reade, of this State, will be apt to remember for a long time. You profess to be exclusively "American," yet you scarcely have a prominent man among you that has not, in every difficulty between his own and a foreign country, taken sides against his own. Witness John A. Gilmer's course in the Legislature of North-Carolina during the Mexican war, when he refused to vote supplies to our brave volunteers unless coupled with a resolution in effect declaring the United States wrong and Mexico right. Witness N. J. Boyden's vote in Congress to disgrace his own country by a dishonorable peace with Mexico. Witness Tom Corwin's speech, (and Tom Corwin is endorsed by the Signal,) advising the Mexicans to welcome our soldiers "with bloody hands to hospitable graves." And in the recent difficulties between our government and that of Great Britain, Know Nothings have generally sided with the British government. In fact one of their platforms expresses "opposition to the reckless and unwise policy" of their own government. They denounced the President for not dismissing the British minister, and after his dismissal, they denounced him for doing it, and declared that he was about to plunge the country into a war by his rashness.

"Our principles not understood!" They *are* understood, and that has secured their defeat. Your principles are every thing and nothing—everything to get into office and nothing to benefit the country—everything for spoils, nothing for patriotism. Bigoted and intolerant, your principles are calculated to restore the age of religious persecution, to destroy the freedom of man, and not only to stop the car of human progress, but to roll it back in darkness and in blood.

ELECTION RETURNS.

Currituck County.

For the Senate, Col. J. B. Jones, dem., 315; J. B. Etheridge, K. N., 64. Commons, S. B. Jarvis, 405; Jno. Fanshaw, old Whig, 86. J. B. Lee, dem., Sheriff. Vote 581. No opposition.

Col. Jones is re-elected from the Senatorial District composed of Camden and Currituck.

Hyde County.

F. W. Burges, K. N., has 129 majority over P. P. Spencer, dem., for the Senate. Jos. C. Jennett, K. N., elected to the Commons by 180 majority over J. J. Leith, dem. Jones S. Jennett, K. N., elected Sheriff by 64 majority over Geo. V. Credle.

The Vote for Governor.

We present to-day full returns of the Governor's vote from every county in the State. The vote is official in all but eleven counties, and in these we believe our information is correct, or nearly so. It will be seen that "Sam" is no longer an inhabitant of North-Carolina—he is a "cussed furrener," and we do not intend he shall be naturalized.

In our next we shall be able to give a complete list of members elect to the Legislature.

☞ The Senior Editor is still absent, but we expect him back in a day or two—and then ——.

The Signal in Misery.

The Signal groans and lies awfully over the Democratic celebration here on Wednesday last. It calls the demonstration then made "a great failure." We are content with all such failures. It says "three hundred and fifty would be more than a full estimate for the number assembled." We don't know which one of the two remaining editors of that sheet penned the words; but whichever one it was, either didn't know or else wilfully told a falsehood. The same article says that the Democrats had boasted "that there would be as many persons present as Gov. Bragg had majority in the State." We never heard of any such boast, and we don't believe either of the two editors of the Signal ever did. Why, 18,000 would have been too many persons at once, especially to be called together on four or five days' notice.

Of the torchlight procession the Signal says there could not have been more than seventy-five persons, leaving out the boys and negroes. The little editor had a very little vision that night. There were several hundreds of good voting Democrats in the procession, and the writer of the article knows it, if he knows any thing; but professing to Know Nothing, he cannot be expected to tell the truth.

Such little, low, mean, hypocritical conduct as characterizes the article alluded to, can excite no other feeling but that of contempt, in every honest bosom.

Of the three candidates presented to the people of the country for their suffrages, Mr. Fillmore is the only national candidate. *Wil. Herald.*

It is unreasonable to expect much truth from a K. N. paper, but one that perpetrates such a glaring falsehood as the above must either be reckless or else suppose the people fools. Mr. Fillmore has but little, if any, more claim to nationality than Fremont. The platform on which he stands was adopted by Northern K. N's, and the Southern K. N's withdrew from the Convention. They then went back and were permitted to nominate Mr. Fillmore, when the Northern K. N's withdrew, and almost all of them are now fighting under the black flag of Fremont. Mr. Fillmore's platform is sectional, and his nomination is sectional. The free States made the platform, and the slave States made the nomination. The South ignores the platform, and the North ignores the candidate.

James Buchanan is the only national candidate. He was unanimously nominated by delegates from every State in the Union, and the platform on which he stands was adopted by delegates from every State. Democracy is the same every where. Know Nothingism is one thing at the North and divers different things at the South. Fillmore will not get a State in the Union, and Fremont will not get more than six. The national Democracy—the only national party—will sweep the rest.

Tom Corwin's Sentiments.

The Signal displays in glaring capitals these words: "The Ohio Columbian is authorized to say for Mr. Corwin, that he believes *all that is desirable and proper may be accomplished by the election of Mr. Fillmore.*"

It is not difficult to determine what Tom Corwin deems "desirable and proper." He is known as one of the foremost and most fanatical abolitionists of the age. The total abolition of slavery is what Corwin would say was "desirable and proper." When a Southern paper introduces such testimony to bolster up its candidate, what should Southern men think of it? Surely the two remaining editors of the Signal are about to endorse Mr. Rayner's letter, and go for a fusion of every ism to beat Democracy.

Enquiries.

A friend writes to us to know how Mr. Gilmer likes the "mountain scenery" since the election.—Another wishes to know if he has not seen "the elephant" and got "the mouse in the tongs." A third one—but we will give his letter in full:

"Down East in August.

Messrs. Holden & Wilson: The people down in these parts are anxious to hear whether that little "cussing" boy did catch that little mouse or not. You will therefore please enquire of Mr. Gilmer if he has seen "arry little fellow named Bragg that has got a mouse in the tongs.

Respectfully, CRUCIFIXION.

We trust the Register, or the Signal, or the Greensboro' Patriot, will give the desired information.

Putting up the Bars.—At a Locofoco meeting in Raleigh, some little time ago, *since the election*, it is said that after hearing the experience of several who had been converted to the faith by its result, an old-time member of the party moved that the new converts and all future converts be received on *six months' probation*. *Fayetteville Observer.*

We do not know from what source the Observer derives its information, but presume it is a Know Nothing source, for there is not a word of truth in the above. Some one may have jocosely proposed, in private conversation, a probationary term; but we take the responsibility of saying that the arms of Democracy are open to receive all penitents. Our platform is strong enough to support all, and broad enough to hold all, and we expect all true Southern and constitutional men to plant themselves upon it.

Still they Come.

An old friend and acquaintance in Caswell, heretofore a strong whig, subscribes for the Standard and says;

"I have previously voted the whig ticket, but I am now a Bragg, Buchanan, Breckinridge and Brooks man."

All right—roll on the balls and the country is safe. We are for all the B's and against all such R's as Rayner, Reade and Radway's Ready Relief.

Comply with the Terms.

We will here state privately to the fifteen (out of seventeen) editors of the Signal who have sent us their withdrawal cards for publication, that we have adopted the *cash system*, and cannot insert their cards until they send us in $2 each. Don't doubt either your ability or willingness to pay, gentlemen, but we can't break our rule.

Haw River Barbecue.—Gen. Trolinger and other citizens of Alamance have invited the two military companies of this City to a barbecue at Haw River, on Thursday, the 4th of September next. The invitation is also made general to the citizens of Wake, Orange and contiguous counties. We have no doubt they will all have a pleasant time. The Alamance people, with such a leader as Gen. Trolinger, cannot be outdone. We were proud to see so many of them with us on last Wednesday; and any country may well be proud of such noble fellows.

Adams & Co's Express.—We learn that Wm. White, jr., of this City, has been appointed Agent for Adams & Co's Express, and that he will enter on his duties in a short time. This company has had no agency here for some months past. The time of opening will be made known by a future advertisement.

Hon. L. O'B. Branch's Speech.—This speech will be found entire in our present Weekly issue.—Its arguments are conclusive. Mr. Branch has done himself much credit and his country more service by this able effort. Read and circulate.

The Vote of North-Carolina.

We give below the vote of this State in 1854, for Gov. Bragg and Gen. Dockery, and that for Gov. Bragg and Mr. Gilmer as far as heard from.

COUNTIES.	1854. Bragg, D.	1854. Dockery, W.	1856. Bragg, D.	1856. Gilmer, K. N.	1856. Dem. gain.	1856. Dem. loss.
Alamance,*	696	597	916	645	172	
Alexander,*	235	441	466	411	260	
Anson,*	255	902	834	772	209	
Ashe,*	550	671	784	708	148	
Burke,*	833	751	523	459	484	
Buncombe,	562	775	183m.	000	396	
Bladen,	620	426	608	481		67
Bertie,*	410	490	470	545	5	
Beaufort,*	572	901	539	833	44	
Brunswick,*	435	416	404	468		83
Cabarrus,*	425	624	426	665		40
Catawba,*	739	310	968	158	381	
Craven,*	638	599	784	535	210	
Cumberland,*	1473	904	1575	928	78	
Chowan,*	283	245	291	230	23	
Columbus,*	512	304	589	306	75	
Camden,*	125	461	107	474		31
Carteret,*	399	403	498	502	13	
Cherokee,*	427	684	632	574	315	
Caswell,*	1007	220	1120	211	122	
Chatham,*	1017	1137	1166	1062	224	
Caldwell,*	219	620	438	425	422	
Currituck,*	544	158	556	146	24	
Cleaveland,*	978	336	1109	138	329	
Davidson,	679	1292	823	1199	237	
Davie,*	364	610	353	586	13	
Duplin,*	1061	225	1113	155	122	
Edgecombe,*	1404	155	1563	189	123	
Forsythe,*	897	802	1080	926	59	
Franklin,*	713	339	744	334	36	
Gaston,*	808	138	759	133		44
Granville,*	1078	995	1225	994	148	
Guilford,*	528	1615	571	2059		401
Greene,*	358	351	432	289	136	
Gates,*	422	351	459	392	4	
Haywood,*	345	350	537	254	288	
Halifax,	584	551	736	584	119	
Hertford,*	237	306	335	393	11	
Hyde,*	303	397	332	501		75
Henderson,*	243	687	665	647	462	
Iredell,*	392	1256	351	1349		134
Jackson,*	366	255	570	112	347	
Jones,*	230	229	261	180	81	
Johnston,*	936	744	1036	817	27	
Lenoir,*	394	274	447	263	64	
Lincoln,*	573	296	614	222	115	
Madison,*	428	311	576	247	212	
Martin,*	696	299	706	340		35
McDowell,*	217	674	536	395	598	
Moore,*	605	752	733	677	103	
Montgomery,*	145	741	211	725	82	
Macon,*	229	390	367	396	132	
Mecklenb'rg,*	1023	652	1024	623	30	
Nash,*	1115	95	1107	93		6
New Hanover,*	1109	424	1522	570	267	
Northampton,*	641	490	695	428	100	
Onslow,*	596	238	771	108	305	
Orange,*	963	1080	1119	1045	191	
Pasquotank,	331	496	330	502		7
Perquimans,*	343	334	304	348		53
Pitt,*	725	708	775	716	42	
Person,*	601	331	678	384	124	
Robeson,	782	679	773	669	1	
Rockingham,*	1036	310	1168	439	3	
Rowan,	932	976	885	905	24	
Rutherford,*	621	1019	1070	781	687	
Randolph,*	403	1378	561	1281	255	
Richmond,	113	708	246	556	285	
Sampson,*	860	599	990	497	232	
Surry,*	797	464	877	579		35
Stokes,*	636	437	769	498	72	
Stanly,*	95	874	166	797	144	
Tyrrel,	109	275	124	309		25
Union,*	729	472	835	273	305	
Wake,*	1541	1170	1693	1124	198	
Warren,	754	168	819	101	132	
Washington,*	245	388	261	377	27	
Watauga,*	157	428	257	392	136	
Wayne,*	1145	304	1332	274	218	
Wilkes,*	325	1261	609	1264	281	
Yadkin,	650	758	633	888		147
Yancey,*	639	349	810	320	200	
	48,705	46620	56,769	44,175		
	46,620		44,175			
Bragg's maj.	2,085		12,594			

* Counties officially heard from.

☞ "Bob Sneak," or some such fellow, says in the Signal that C. A. Harrison was struck with a rotten egg on the night he declared his intention to act with the Democratic party. The statement is wholly and wilfully false. Two sound eggs were thrown into the crowd by some low, God-forsaken scoundrel who is capable of committing assassination, but who dare not face a white man either by day or night.

"We understand the Germans of Washington had a jollification last night in honor of the Fremont victory in Iowa."

We are requested by a gentleman who represents the German adopted citizens of Washington to say that the above paragraph, which appeared in one of our evening papers of yesterday, if it means to convey the idea that our German fellow-citizens rejoiced at any Fremont victory, is entirely destitute of truth, and a libel upon them as true and constitutional citizens of this republic. If the writer's meaning was that they rejoice in the general defeat of the sectional candidate throughout the South and the West, then he was right; for there are none more opposed to the ultraism of negro-whining abolitionists, or more devoted to the cause of Buchanan and Breckinridge, than are the German adopted citizens of Washington. *Wash. Union.*

Will Southern Men Note the Fact.—A few weeks since Preston S. Brooks, of South Carolina, very justly chastised one Charles Sumner, an abolitionist, for slandering his native State and for making an unprovoked attack on Senator Butler, a relative of Mr. Brooks—for which Mr. Brooks was arraigned, fined $300 and $85 costs. After getting what money they could out of Mr. Brooks, the black Republicans conceived the great idea of expelling Mr. Brooks from his seat in Congress. They spent days and days in preparing reports, making speeches, creating buncombe and the like—and the day comes up on which the vote is to be taken, and how stands the vote of the Fillmore men and the Democracy on the expulsion of Mr. Brooks? For expulsion there were 121, against 95—all the Fillmore men North, except one, voting for expelling, including Mr. Haven, the righthand man of Mr. Fillmore, while the Northern Democrats voted against the expulsion. Will Southern men look upon this vote and see who are the men at the North who are standing up to their constitutional rights?

Death of Mrs. Biddle.—Mrs. Jane M. Biddle died in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, on the 11th inst. She was the widow of the celebrated Nicholas Biddle, whose connection with the United States Bank made his name familiar throughout the country. Mrs. B. was a lady of great accomplishments, and occupied a leading position in fashionable society years ago.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Why tarry or hesitate if you are sick or suffering? Here are your Remedies! Whatever may be your ailment, it needs but a trial of their wondrous efficacy to insure immediate relief. Sold at the manufactories, No. 80 Maiden Lane, New-York, and No. 244 Strand, London; and by all druggists, at 25c., 62½c., and $1 per pot or box.

Death of an Editor.—The Fever in Charleston.

Charleston, Aug. 22.—Alexander Carroll, esq., for many years editor of the Courier, died last night, after four days' illness, of constipation of the bowels. Several new cases of yellow fever have made their appearance.

ATTENTION! "OAK-CITY GUARDS."

MEET AT THE ARMORY, ON TUESDAY (this) evening, Aug. 26th, at eight o'clock precisely. The business for the meeting is of such a character as to require the presence of every member.

(By order of the Captain.)

WM. E. ALLEY, O. S.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE STANDARD.

Washington City, August 23, 1856.

The progress of the revolution is onward! In compliance with the President's Proclamation Congress convened on Thursday, and after two days proceedings, on last evening, found itself not so near making the necessary provision for the support of the army as it had been on Monday, when the regular session expired. The black Republicans manifest a more fixed determination than ever to coerce the Senate and the President into an adoption of their ultimatum, or to defeat the bill. The President's message is a calm and dispassionate document, and ought to have weight with every moderate and conservative man; yet there are no moderate and conservative men in Congress from the North excepting the few Democrats; they are all radicals, apparently ready to adopt any measures to accomplish their ends.

The two Houses assembled at 12 on Thursday. The President's Message was soon before Congress, and in the House immediately referred to the Committee of Ways and Means. A recess until half-past two followed, when the committee reported a bill for the support of the army, *precisely the same as the one that had failed at the regular session.* It was duly passed by a small majority and sent to the Senate. Yesterday the Senate struck out the Kansas clause and returned the bill to the House. This body then refused to insist and to ask for a committee of conference, refused to recede, and then voted by *four majority* to adhere—which is technically presenting to the Senate an ultimatum. A motion to reconsider the motion to *adhere* was lost by one majority against it. The bill was then returned to the Senate, where a discussion of marked interest occurred. Mr. Hunter's motion that the Senate adhere to its disagreement had not been acted on when an adjournment was carried. He regarded the clause of the bill inserted by the House as violative of the Constitution and destructive of the Union; he would save the Constitution and let the bill fail. Mr. Cass also participated in the debate, remarking that he regarded this as the most solemn crisis that had ever occurred in the history of the country, and he hoped the people would awake to a sense of their danger before it was too late.

I need hardly say that the most gloomy apprehensions are entertained by all good men as to the future. It is not merely the disbandment of the army or paralyzing the arm of the executive in Kansas, but it is the practical overthrow of those checks and balances deemed necessary in a constitutional form of government, that excite apprehension. A majority of the House of Representatives will always be from the North; if the majority co-operates to enforce its demands upon the government, then it is no longer a constitutional government, but rather a despotism wielded by the representatives of a single section. When the guarantees of the Constitution are broken down, the minority have no protection. They are reduced to a condition of political servitude, and the government ceases to be one of the whole people.—This is the condition of things to which, in appearance, the country is rapidly approaching. This is the condition of things the South must calmly contemplate and provide for.—The election of Fremont to the Presidency, sustained as he certainly would be, by a majority of the House of Representatives, will be a further step to the complete possession of the government. The election of Mr. Buchanan will be a reprieve, giving time for reflection at the North—yet many regard it as a reprieve only, the seat of the danger lying in the perverted public opinion of the North, which is becoming daily more hostile to the South. The crisis is rapidly approaching which is to decide the fate of the Union.

Nearly two hundred members of the House yesterday were present—being a very full attendance under the circumstances; yet your correspondent feels called upon to note especially the absence of the three Know Nothing members of the House from North Carolina. Their presence yesterday would have secured the passage of the bill in an acceptible form.—Mr. Puryear left the City after the President's Proclamation had been issued, making his absence inexcusable. These three gentlemen have certainly pursued a very extraordinary course during the present session for Representatives of a Southern State; two of them are known to have attended a black Republican caucus of the members of the House. Mr. Reade voted to censure Col. Keitt because he would not turn informer upon his friend, and all three are absent at a moment when the question is to be decided whether or not a civil war shall be permitted to rage in Kansas, to extend from that Territory to the States of the confederacy. Their constituents should hold them to a strict accountability for this neglect of their interests.

Simultaneously with the adjournment of Congress, outrages in Kansas have been commenced. How far reliable the telegraphic accounts may be, will be known hereafter, but probably there is some foundation for them. The impression among the Democratic members of Congress is that the movement in Kansas is a concerted one, the black Republicans having advised the Kansas abolitionists that the army bill would be defeated. If this bill is not passed there will be no force in the Territory to restrain the contending parties, and a bloody civil war will be inaugurated, which will not be confined to the limits of that Territory. The violence in Kansas will serve to keep up an excitement in the Northern States for two or three months to come and aid in the election of Fremont. That is the game of black Republicans.

The Democratic members of the Senate held a private consultation this morning, and it is understood they determined not to agree to an adjournment *sine die* until the House shall have ceased to force upon the Senate unconstitutional and improper legislation in appropriation bills. There is a probability that the session will be prolonged for an indefinite period. The condition of affairs in Kansas makes the necessity most urgent of continuing to make efforts to provide a force for the suppression of a civil war. I do not perceive that the object desired will be accomplished, but duty to the interests of the country demand that every effort should be exhausted before the Senate agrees to adjourn.

MECKLENBURG.

THE MARKETS.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Wilmington, August 23, 1856.

TURPENTINE—No change in prices. Further sales yesterday of 196 bbls. at $2 75 for virgin and yellow dip, and $1 40 for hard, per 280 lbs. This morning 546 bbls. went at same figures.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Sale this morning of 100 bbls. at 35½ cents per gallon; market dull.

Nothing done in Rosin or Tar.

OATS—The lot of 100 bushels reported yesterday as on market changed hands at 35 cents per bushel. *Journal.*

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.

Fayetteville, August 23, 1856.

BACON has become scarce, and we note an improvement in prices—ready sales at 15 cts. COTTON in good demand and ready sales at improved prices, say 12 cts. FLOUR, receipts fair and tendency downwards. GUNNY BAGGING scarce and prices stiffened.

TURPENTINE $2.20. SPIRITS do. 33 to 34 cts. per gallon—receipts heavy and tendency downward. *Car.*

Valuable Hotel Property for Sale.

OUR ACTING PARTNER (Mr. FINCH) HAVING determind to embark in other pursuits, the proprietors of the Union Hotel, Clarksville, offer that property for sale privately.

Only a brief description of the property will be necessary to attract the notice of those unacquainted with it. The buildings are large and ample for an extensive business, consisting of a large three story brick BUILDING, entirely new, on Main street, beside other buildings in the rear. The stables are new and complete, and the whole premises in good order, in fact are almost entirely new, and in a complete state of preparation for immediate use. The purchaser will be at no expense of refitting and repairing. The location is central to the business of Clarksville, and it is the only Hotel convenient to the Roanoke Valley Railroad, which terminates here.

The proprietor might pretty well monopolise the business of the town, getting the full benefit of the travel on the Railroad, of visitors going to and returning from Buffalo Springs, and of all visitors and travellers through the place, beside having a large number of yearly boarders.

It would be unnecessary to detail all the advantages of this property. It is universally regarded by those acquainted with it as the best tavern property anywhere in this section, and any gentleman desiring to embark in this pursuit, cannot fail to *make money* by the investment. Its past career warrants this, without looking to its inevitable future prospects.

Beside the immediate town property, the subscribers have adjoining the town and above the ferry, a small tract of the most valuable RIVER LOW GROUNDS, which they will sell separately or along with the Hotel. This land is as rich as the richest Roanoke bottoms, is free from overflow, and being the only low grounds adjoining the town, will be immensely valuable to any judicious proprietor. The tract comprises *seventy-nine and a half acres.*

This property offers rare inducements to Hotel keepers, and any man wishing to do such business can *make money largely.*

Terms will be accommodating and satisfactory.

FINCH & BOYD, *Proprietors.*

August 25, 1855. 80—sw4w.

NOTICE.—ALL PERSONS INDEBTED TO P. F. Pescud, of the present firm of Pescud & Gatting, are hereby notified that his accounts and other unsettled business of a similar nature, prior to Jan. 1st, 1856, are placed in the hands of the undersigned for collection. He would say to such persons that prompt settlement, when called upon, is expected and will be required.

LOUIS E. HENRY, Attorney at Law.

Aug. 26, 1856. 80—sw2m.

LOUIS E. HENRY, Attorney at Law, RALEIGH, N. C.,

Will practice in the County Courts of Wake and the adjoining Counties.

Aug. 26, 1856. 80—sw6m.

FOR SALE.—THE STOCK AND FIXTURES OF one of the most popular Restaurants in North-Carolina. Apply at THE KANE HOUSE.

Raleigh, Aug. 26, 1856. 80—sw3t.

Notice.

ON THURSDAY, THE 18th OF SEPTEMBER next, I shall sell to the highest bidder at L. B. Norwood & Co's Store, 20 miles North-west of Raleigh, in Wake County, one negro man, one girl, one woman and two children, the property of Francis A. Jones, Deceased. A credit of nine months will be given.

Bond with approved securities will be required.

CALVIN J. ROGERS, Adm'r.

Aug. 21, 1856. 80—ts.

NOTE LOST.—I HAVE LOST OR MISLAID A note drawn by Trolinger & Montgomery, of Alamance county, for one hundred and twelve dollars and some odd cents, dated about February, 1856, and payable the 1st of May, 1856. The makers of the note are hereby forwarned from paying said note to any except myself; and all persons are forewarned against trading for it.

THOS. YOUNG.

Aug. 25, 1856. 80—3t.

Valuable Plantation and other Lands for Sale.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE WILL OF THE LATE Samuel C. Eborn, the subscribers offer for sale that large and valuable farm, situated in the lower part of Beaufort County, on which said deceased lived and died. It is well known as the former residence of Hon. Henry S. Clark, and as one of the finest farms in the State. It contains Eight Hundred Acres of Land, five hundred acres of which are cleared and in good farmer-like order. Of the cleared land, about one hundred acres are what is denominated good Upland, suitable to Cotton, Ground Peas and Cow Peas, Sweet and Irish Potatoes, Turnips and Root Crops in general, Wheat, Oats, Beans, Horticulture, and Fruit. The remaining four hundred acres of cleared land is rich Swamp land, well drained, recently cleared, and under a fine state of cultivation. There is no better corn land in the State, and it is easily cultivated. We believe that in natural fertility of soil, durability, and in number of bushels of grain produced by the acre, this land will not suffer in comparison with any in the State. The splendid crop now upon it justifies, in our opinion, this assertion. The overseer believes that the present crop of corn on the swamp land will yield, when gathered, from fifteen hundred to two thousand barrels. Of the uncleared land, most of it is rich swamp, as good as that which is cleared, with a heavy swamp growth upon it, and easily drained. Underlying the whole of this swamp land, cleared as well as uncleared, is a rich Marly subsoil, giving, as experience on this farm proves, great durability to the land. This land is not liable to freshets. It is within a mile of Pungo river and Pantego Creek, and twenty-eight miles from Washington, on the main public road leading from that town to Hyde county. Sea vessels load and unload within a mile of the premises, thus rendering the surplus products of the farm easy of exportation to the best markets of the country. The waters of Pungo and tributaries yield fish in abundance. It is a first-rate range for stock, especially for hogs and cattle, in winter as well as summer.

There is a large, well-built and commodious two story house, kitchen, smoke house, large barn, carriage house, crib, stables, poultry houses, good framed negro houses, and every other necessary out house. There are two good wells of water as are in that section. The houses have been constructed and the yards and shade trees arranged with good taste and architectural beauty, and the farm is well laid off and presents from the house and to the passer by a most beautiful appearance.

This farm is in a neighborhood of sobriety, hospitality, and good morals, and is in the vicinity of four different houses of public worship.

As no one will purchase without examination, the overseer on the premises, Mr. Jenkins, will give all the information in his power, and afford every facility for examination to those who may visit the farm.

We also offer for sale two hundred and seventy-five acres of uncleared land on Jordan's creek, in Beaufort county.—This is well timbered, and a portion of it is good swamp land. Also, thirty-three and a third acres of land in Leechville District, Beaufort county.

Also, one-fourth part of a tract of land, consisting of four hundred acres, on which John B. Eborn, deceased, resided at his death, situated on the North side of Pungo creek, in Beaufort county, near the mouth of said stream. We are authorized to state that the whole tract can be purchased at a fair price. There is a farm on this tract and a dwelling house, and presents superior natural advantages for farming and raising stock.

The title to all this property is undisputed, and can be purchased on easy and liberal terms. The mules on the plantation, together with the hogs, cattle, and sheep, can be purchased with the farm if desired.

For further information, apply either to R. D. Eborn, North Creek, Beaufort county, or to James Garrason, Long Creek, New Hanover county.

ROBERT D. EBORN,
JAMES GARRASON,
Executors of Samuel C. Eborn, dec'd.

Aug. 26, 1856. 1147—wtf.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS OFFER FOR SALE A TRACT of valuable swamp land, containing upwards of 400 acres, in one body, situated in Pitt county, between Swift Creek and Clayroot Swamp, one mile from the public road leading from Greenville to Newbern, one mile from Coxville post-office, at which place there is a semi-weekly mail; one mile from a public school house, and nine miles from a public landing on Neuse river. Said land has a very heavy growth on it, consisting mostly of black gums, cypresses, and poplars, and a canal extending into the body of the land, and side ditches, with ample fall, which thoroughly drain it.

None of the land is cleared; but a portion of the trees which cover land enough for 2 or 3 hundred barrels corn, are deaded or cut round, and which will make from 10 to 20 barrels corn per acre if properly cultivated. Said land is situated in the healthiest portion of the county.

Any person wishing to purchase a farm of swamp land that will produce 3 or 4 thousand barrels corn, will do well to examine it, as we will sell it low and on accommodating terms.

For further information, address S. Cox, Coxville, N. C., or G. W. Cox, Greenville, N. C., or call on either, who will take great pleasure at any time in showing the land to any one desirous of purchasing such a farm.

S. COX,
G. W. COX.

Aug. 26, 1856. 1147—wt25D.

$25 REWARD.—RANAWAY FROM THE subscriber on the first of May last, a negro man named JOSHUA, aged about 22 years, about 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, weighs about 150 or 160 pounds, black complexion, slow to speak, was purchased of Willis B. Barfield, on Middle Creek, Wake county, and was raised by the late Frederick Barfield, of Sampson county, N. C. It is believed he is lurking in the neighborhood of one of the above described places.

To any person that will deliver said negro to me at Summerville, Harnett county, or confine him in any jail so that I get him again, I will pay the above reward of twenty-five dollars.

A. A. CAMERON,
For Alex. Murchison, Pres't C. F. & D. R. Nav. Co.

Aug. 26, 1856. 80—sw5tpd.

Frederick Academy of the Visitation B. V. M. for Young Ladies,

THE EXERCISES OF THIS INSTITUTION WILL re-commence on the 1st Monday of September.

TERMS:

Entrance,	$5 00
Board and tuition, with the French language, (if desired,)	100 00
Stationery, washing, mending, bed, bedding, doctor's fee,	19 00

Music on the Piano, Harp, or Guitar, forms an additional charge.

The Latin, German, Italian, and Spanish languages, with Drawing and Painting, are likewise extra charges.

Aug. 26, 1856. 80—sw1t.

BOOT AND SHOEMEN WANTED.—SEVERal good, steady hands, to whom constant employment and the highest wages will be given.

H. A. DEPKIN.

Raleigh, Aug. 26, 1856. 80—sw4t.

GOOD ADVICE ABOUT PIANOS!—MUSIC IN A HOUSE!!—A house without Music, is like a Nursery without Children, silent, gloomy, and desolate.—Music is the harmonic soul of life breathed or suggested everywhere in nature, and only absent from the lips and souls of those who are "fit for treason, stratagems and spoils." So, young ladies, insist at once upon your Papa buying a Piano from E. P. NASH, of Petersburg, although you may not be able to play more than a Polka, a Negro Melody, and Days of Absence, on it.

The above is good advice. You can always find about 40 select Pianos at the lowest prices, with all the various styles and patterns, at E. P. NASH'S Piano-Forte Wareroom, 83 Sycamore, corner of Bank Street, Petersburg, Va.

Aug. 26, 1856. 80—swtf.

NORTH-CAROLINA RAILROAD.

July 29, 1856.

Change of Schedule for Mail Train, on and after Monday the 4th day of August, 1856.

WEST.

Leave Goldsboro', at	2.00 a. m.
Arrive at Raleigh, at	4.00
" Hillsboro',	7.10
" Graham,	8.45
" Greensboro',	10.12
" Jamestown,	10.52
" Lexington,	12.22 p. m.
" Salisbury,	1.21
" Concord,	3.17
" Charlotte,	4.30

EAST.

Leave Charlotte, at	5.30 p. m.
Arrive at Concord, at	6.38
" Salisbury,	7.54
" Lexington,	8.55
" Jamestown,	11.04
" Greensboro',	11.39
" Graham,	1.11 a. m.
" Hillsboro',	2.40
" Raleigh,	4.55
" Goldsboro',	7.45

Connecting both ways with the Charlotte and South-Carolina Railroad, and with the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad.

THEODORE S. GARNETT,
Eng'r and Superintendent.

79—sw3t.

Valuable Land for Sale.

WE WILL OFFER FOR SALE AT PUBLIC AUCTION, on Monday the 15th of September next, on a credit of twelve months, on the premises, the tract of land in Person County, North Carolina, known as the late residence of Joseph Lunsford, dec'd. It is one of the best high land plantations in that section of country containing about 1200 acres, well adapted to the growth of Corn, Wheat, Oats—fine shipping and manufacturing tobacco. A good portion of which is cleared and in a high state of cultivation and good repair. There is on the land a good dwelling house, kitchen, and negro houses. Also, cribs, stables, tobacco, barns, and a horse-mill, and wheat-threshing machine under the same roof. Said lands lies on each side of the road leading from High Rock to Oxford, and on the road leading from Roxboro' to Mt. Tirzah.

Bonds with good security will be required of the purchasers. The right and title will be retained until the purchase money is all paid. Should it be desirable the tract will be divided to suit purchasers. The Junior Executor is living on the land and would take pleasure in showing it to any one who may wish to purchase.

J. A. LUNSFORD, } Ex'rs.
J. H. LUNSFORD,

August 11, 1856. 77—wtd.

☞ Register copy.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.—BEAUFORT COUNTY.—Court of Equity, Spring Term, 1856—Jesse R. Wilkinson *et al.* vs. Susan Jennings.—Petition for partition of land.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Susan Jennings, the defendant in this case, is a non-resident of this State, and that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon her. On motion, it is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made in the North Carolina Standard once a week for six weeks, notifying the said Susan Jennings to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court-house in Washington, on the 8th Monday after the 4th Monday of September next, and plead, answer or demur, or the matter will be heard *ex parte* and decree taken *pro confesso* as to her.

Witness, Benjamin Runyon, Clerk and Master of said Court at office, the 8th Monday after the 4th Monday of March, A. D., 1856.

B. RUNYON, C. & M. E.

July 23, 1856. [Pr. adv. $5,62½.] 1144—w6w.

TAKE WARNING.

FOR THE PURPOSE OF IMPROVING HIS STORE the subscriber has removed three doors South of his old location, to the building formerly occupied by Mr. Primrose, and at present by Messrs. Booker & Cole, in connection with himself, where he would be pleased to wait upon his friends and patrons.

In view of placing an entire new stock in store for the coming season, he offers his present stock of goods, consisting of Cloths, Cassimers, Vestings, Clothing and furnishing goods of every variety and style, at *prime cost for cash*, or a small advance to punctual customers.

He most earnestly requests those indebted to him, (some of whom seem to forget he has any use for money,) to come forward and settle their notes and accounts before another Court arrives, and oblige

ISAAC PROCTOR, Merchant Tailor.

Raleigh, July 24, 1856. 71—swtf.

Civil Practice of North-Carolina.

IN 1 VOL. 8 VO., pp. 400. PRICE REDUCED to $3, with Wiley's and Eaton's Forms, Cantwell's Justice and this vol., showing the actual practice in the County Courts. The mere citizen, the functionary, or the lawyer have easy access to business forms and ceremonies. Postage 31 cents. For sale by H. D. TURNER, Raleigh, as principal depot.

Papers inserting the above two or more times entitled to a copy on application.

Raleigh, August 20, 1856. 78—3t.

WILLIAM A. ALLEN,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

Practices in the Courts of Wake, Granville, and Franklin. All business confided to him shall have his prompt attention. His Post-office is Rogers' Store, Wake Co. N. C.

May 26, 1856. 54—w&swly.

MOUNTAIN HOTEL.
MORGANTON, N. C.

THIS ESTABLISHMENT CONTINUES OPEN FOR the reception of the travelling public. Its character as a FIRST CLASS HOTEL; its admirable location, as regards coolness and quietness, being remote from the noise and bustle of Court Square, and the disorder of the drinking establishments, in that vicinity; its fine Mountain views and receiving the mountain air, fresh and unobstructed, and yet being near enough to the public square for any object of business, are too well known to admit of further commendation. The proprietor has added and is still adding to its comfort and conveniences, and hopes to merit, and continue to receive, the very large share of public patronage which he has formerly had.

J. M. HAPPOLDT.

N. B. Persons desirous of coming direct from Charlotte to Morganton will find ready facilities of transportation, there being a daily line of Stages from Charlotte to Lincolnton, and at Lincolnton, Col. B. S. Johnston, the proprietor of the Hotel, keeps good horses, carriages and drivers for public use, and at Morganton the subscriber is also ready at any time to transport persons to any point to which they may wish to go.

J. M. H.

July 4, 1856. 66—sw3m.

QUENT. BUSBEE,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
FAYETTEVILLE ST., RALEIGH, N. C.

Will promptly attend to any business intrusted to him in the United States and State Courts; and with the Executive or other departments of the State Government.

July 1, 1856. 66—tf.

REFORM MEDICAL COLLEGE.
Macon, Georgia.

THE EIGHTEENTH ANNUAL COURSE OF LECTURES of this Institution, will commence on the first Monday in November next, and close on the first day of March following. Having received two endowments from the State of Georgia, it is in possession of a splendid College Edifice, with Apparatus, Preparations, Specimens and Facilities, and a Hospital for Clinical Instruction, under the direction of the Faculty. Cadavers procured from New York and other cities.

FACULTY:

L. Bankston, M. D., Professor of Physiology and Pathology and Materia Medica.

J. T. Coxe, M. D., Professor of Principles and Practice of Medicine and Therapeutics.

M. S. Thomson, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children.

I. N. Loomis, A. M., M. D., Prof. of Chemistry, Botany, Pharmacy and Microscopy.

I. M. Comings, A. M., M. D., Professor of Anatomy and Surgery.

O. A. Lochrane, Esq., M. D., Professor of Medical Jurisprudence, Comparative Anatomy and Comparative Physiology.

TERMS:

Entire fees for tickets to Lectures,	$100
Matriculation (once only,)	5
Anatomical Ticket,	10

Payable invariably in cash in advance, at the opening of the session. Graduation fee, payable before examination, $25.

For particulars address any member of the Faculty, Macon, Ga.

August 9, 1854. 76—sw6tpd.

North Carolina Six Per Cent State Bonds.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, N. C., August 11, 1856.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 10 o'clock, A. M., 12th of Sept'r next, for the purchase of the following State Bonds, issued by the State of North-Carolina, to wit: $40,000 running ten years from 1st July, 1856, and $16,000 running twenty years from July 1st, 1856.

Both classes of Bonds will have coupons, for interest at six per cent per annum, payable 1st of Jan'y and July, attached. The principal and interest will be payable at the Bank of the Republic, New York, unless where the party prefers to have them payable at the Treasury of the State.

Successful bidders upon being informed of the acceptance of their bids, can deposite the amount of their bids, including the accrued interest, to the credit of the undersigned in the Bank aforesaid, or in the Bank of the State or Bank of Cape Fear, Raleigh.

Parties bidding will please address their letters endorsed "Proposals for N. C. Stocks," to the undersigned at Raleigh, N. C.

The bids will be opened in the presence of the Governor, Secretary and Comptroller of State, and the President of the Bank of the State.

D. W. COURTS, *Public Treasurer.*

Raleigh, Aug. 13, 1856. 76—swtd.

☞ Register please copy.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.
Change of Schedules on the North-Carolina Railroad, and the Charlotte and South-Carolina Railroad.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, THE 4TH DAY OF August, 1856, the Passenger Trains on these Roads will run as follows:

NORTH-CAROLINA RAILROAD.	
Leave Goldsboro' at	2.00 a. m.
Arrive at Charlotte at	4.30 p. m.
Leave Charlotte at	5.30 p. m.
Arrive at Goldsboro' at	7.45 a. m.
CHARLOTTE AND SOUTH-CAROLINA RAILROAD.	
Leave Charlotte at	8.30 p. m.
Arrive at Columbia at	4.30 a. m.
Leave Columbia at	9.00 a. m.
Arrive at Charlotte at	4.10 p. m.

Passengers taking this route will meet with no detention between Montgomery and New York—passing through a fine, healthy region in North and South-Carolina. At Raleigh they have a choice of routes, via Raleigh & Gaston Railroad, or via Goldsboro' to Weldon, where both trains connect with the Inland Route by Richmond and Washington City, and with the Bay Line Route by Portsmouth to Baltimore.

THEODORE S. GARNETT, Eng'r and Sup't N. C. R. R.

July 30, 1856. 73—swtf.

NOW READY
Swaim's Justice---Revised.

THE NORTH-CAROLINA MAGISTRATE, a practical guide to the Laws of the State, and the decisions of the Supreme Court, defining the duties and jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace, under the Revised Code of 1854'-55, together with full instructions, and numerous *Forms* and *Precedents.*

BY

EDWARD CANTWELL, Esq., L.L B

Counsellor at Law.

One Vol. 8 vo., containing nearly 600 pages, handsomely printed on good paper, and well bound, in Law binding. Price, $3 50. Postage, 36 cents.

This day published and for sale by

HENRY D. TURNER, N. C. Book Store.

Raleigh, N. C., 1st Aug., 1853. 75—

LOOK AT THIS.

ALL THOSE INDEBTED TO THE FIRM OF BECKWITH & Clayton, or to I. Beckwith alone, either by note or account, will please come and settle their accounts on or before the first of September, as we are determined to change our mode of business, and sell only for cash. All accounts and notes that are not settled by the first of September, will be placed in the hands of an Attorney for collection.

Come one, come all that want to buy cheap dry goods and groceries, for we are determined to sell from this time for small profits, and for cash only.

BECKWITH & CLAYTON.

Raleigh, July 18, 1856. 68—swtf

ANOTHER SUPPLY OF SENNA FIGS, FOR costiveness, sick headache, &c., just received at the Drug Store of WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

PROSPECTUS OF THE DEMOCRATIC BANNER.
In Union there is Strength—Let the People Rule

THE SUBSCRIBERS, HAVING PURCHASED THE *Young American* with all its apparatus, propose commencing the publication of a paper under the above title, and devoted to the principles and interests of the Democratic Party, on or about the 7th of August next.

The coming Presidential Election will be one of unusual importance. The Democratic Party, true to its old landmarks, and its great responsibility as the only National Party in existence, has planted itself on principles, on the prevalence of which depend the maintenance of the Constitution and the perpetuity of our Union. They will be assailed by the Abolitionists and their allies, at every point, and with every weapon of political warfare; by misrepresentation, falsehood, and passionate sectional appeals. These assailants must be driven back in utter confusion; and the liberal support of Democratic Journals must be the greatest instrumentality in effecting this object.

The wants of the Democracy have been sadly neglected in this section of the district. And in order that their wants may be supplied, and that we may lend our aid to the great and glorious principles promulgated by Jefferson and Jackson, and handed down to us by Polk and Pierce, uncontaminated, we have embarked in the cause, and rely upon the universal heart of Democracy for support.

The farmer will always find a reasonable space devoted to the Agricultural Department.

Choice selections of American Literature, will always make the Banner welcome to the family circle; while the various Sciences shall receive their full share of attention.

In conclusion, we would say that, our best efforts shall be exerted to render the paper creditable to ourselves and an honor to our State.

TERMS.—The *Democratic Banner* will be published weekly, in Williamston, N. C., at $2 per annum, if paid within six months, and if not paid within that $2,50.

Address, MOORE & MARTIN.

Williamston, July 24th, 1856. 73—.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.—ASHE COUNTY.—In Equity.—Caswell Lea, Henry B. Davis, James Sloan, Mark J. Parrott, and Mary Pickens against Reuben McKenzie, Thomas B. McElwee, George W. McKenzie, Rob't S. Baldwin, Stephen Taylor, John M. Lillard, David E. Gillespie, William W. Lillard, John R. Neal, John Eldridge, and Matthew Buckhanan.

In this case it appearing that the defendants, Reuben McKenzie, Thomas B. McElwee, George W. McKenzie, Robert S. Baldwin, Stephen Taylor, John M. Lillard, David E. Gillaspie, William W. Lillard, John R. Neal, and John Eldridge are non-residents of this State, but reside in the State of Tennessee; it is therefore ordered that publication be made in the weekly North Carolina Standard for six weeks, notifying the said absent defendants to be and appear before the Judge of our next Superior Court of Equity, to be held for the County of Ashe, at the Court House in Jefferson, on the 2nd Monday after the 4th Monday in August next, and plead, answer or demur to the above bill in Equity, otherwise judgment *pro confesso* will be entered against them, and the same set for hearing accordingly.

Witness, George Bower, Clerk and Master of our said Court of Equity, at office the 27th June, 1856.

GEORGE BOWER, C. M. C.

July 4, 1856. 1132—w6w.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.—NASH County.—Court of Equity, Spring term, 1856.—Henderson Hocutt vs. Elizabeth Tisdale and others.—Original Bill.

In this case it appears to the satisfaction of the Court, that John C. Bailey and Joel Tisdale, two of the defendants, are non-residents of this State. It is therefore ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the North-Carolina Standard, notifying the said John C. Bailey and Joel Tisdale to appear before the Honorable Judge of our Court of Equity, at the court to be held for the county of Nash, at the court-house in Nashville, on the third Monday in September next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur to the said bill, or judgment will be entered up against them *pro confesso*, and the cause set for hearing.

Witness: B. H. Blount, Clerk and Master of our said court, at office in Nashville, 3d Monday of March, 1856.

B. H. BLOUNT, C. M. E.

July 18, 1856. 1134—w6w.

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.—THE SUBSCRIBER having removed a few miles from the neighborhood, offers for sale one valuable tract of land containing between five and six hundred acres; only sixty acres cleared, the balance is in original growth and well timbered, lies on Middle Creek in Wake county, and 14 miles south of Raleigh. There is no dwelling house on the land, but there are other buildings, fine water, and a beautiful site for a residence immediately on the stage road leading from Raleigh to Fayetteville. This healthy location with the fertile soil attached to it, together with its being a good stand for business, renders it a desirable situation. A bargain may be had if early application be made. A credit of two or three years will be given if desired. I would also sell on accommodating terms two or three other valuable tracts near the same neighborhood.

Address the subscriber at Raleigh, N. C.

N. MYATT.

July 21, 1856. 70—tf.

☞ Register copy.

NOTICE.

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.—THE SUBSCRIBER, desirous of moving to Arkansas now offers his two separate tracts of land for sale, viz: the home tract, containing two hundred and fifty acres, it being in the County of Granville on the waters of Ledge of Rock Creek, adjoining the lands of J. J. Clark, Solomon Perry and others, four miles north of Fish Dam Bridge, directly on the road leading from Oxford to Chapel Hill, with a good dwelling house and all necessary outhouses. It is well adapted to the growth of corn, wheat and tobacco, with firstrate water in the yard, and a never failing well in the horse lot.

The other tract containing two hundred and thirty-four acres on the waters of Cedar Creek, near Neuse River, and adjoining the lands of Aaron Shearon and others. This land is well timbered, with about one hundred acres cleared. It is a firstrate tract of land well adapted to the growth of tobacco, corn and wheat. Any person or persons wishing to buy, would do well to come and look for themselves.

THOMAS R MOORE.

July 11, 1856. 67—swt01.

MANTEO MILLS.

THIS VALUABLE PROPERTY, SITUATED ON Neuse River, in the county of Wake, will be offered for sale, POSITIVELY, at the Court House in Raleigh, on Thursday, the 16th October next.

The property contains all necessary buildings and fixtures for Paper, Grist, and Saw Mill, and has unbounded command of water.

A more particular description is deemed unnecessary, as persons desiring to purchase will of course wish to see the property, which will be shown by a person residing on the premises.

Terms, which will be liberal, made known on day of sale. Undoubted title will be made to the purchasers.

GEO. W. MORDECAI, For self and others.

Raleigh, July 24, 1856. 71—swtd.

THE SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN.
Twelfth Year.—One Thousand Dollar Cash Prizes.

THE TWELFTH ANNUAL VOLUME OF this useful publication commences on the 13th day of September next.

The "Scientific American" is an illustrated periodical, devoted chiefly to the promulgation of information relating to the various Mechanic and Chemic Arts, Industrial manufactures, Agriculture, Patents, Inventions, Engineering, Millwork, and all interests which the light of practical science is calculated to advance.

Reports of U. S. Patents granted are also published every week, including official copies of all the Patent Claims, together with news and information upon thousands of other subjects.

$1000—in Cash Prizes—will be paid on the 1st January next, for the largest list of subscribers, as follows:—$200 for the 1st, $175 for the 2nd, $150 for the 3d, $125 for the 4th, $100 for the 5th, $75 for the 6th, $50 for the 7th, $40 for the 8th, $30 for the 9th, $25 for the 10th, $20 for the 11th and $10 for the 12th. For all clubs of 20 and upwards, the subscription price is only $1 40. Names can be sent from any Post Office until January 1st, 1857. Here are fine chances to secure cash prizes.

The Scientific American is published once a week; every number contains eight large quarto pages, forming annually a complete and splendid volume, illustrated with several hundred original engravings.

☞ TERMS: Single subscriptions, $2 a year, or 1 for six months. Five copies for six months $4; for a year, $8. Specimen copies sent gratis.

Southern, Western and Canada money, or Post Office Stamps, taken at par for subscriptions.

Letters should be directed (post paid) to

MUNN & CO., 128 Fulton St., New York.

☞ Messrs. MUNN & CO., are extensively engaged in procuring patents for new inventions, and will advise inventors, without charge, in regard to the novelty of their improvements.

August 19, 1856. 78—

UNIVERSITY OF NASHVILLE.
Medical Department.

THE SIXTH ANNUAL COURSE OF LECTURES in this Institution will commence on Monday, the 3d of November. A full preliminary course free to all students, will be given by the Professors, commencing on the first Monday of October.

Professors Fees $105, Matriculation Fee $5. Practical Anatomy $10. Graduation Fee $25. For Catalogue and Announcement apply to

PAUL F. EVE, M. D., Dean of the Faculty.

UNDERGRADUATE DEPARTMENT.
(WESTERN MILITARY INSTITUTE.)

THE next session of this College will open on Monday, Sept. 8th. The Classical Course is full and every facility is afforded to Students in Scientific Branches. A Preparatory School is attached embracing a course of two years.—The Military system is adopted as an effectual means of preserving good order, economy, regular habits, and active bodily exercise. Charges for Tuition, and Boarding, $160 per term of 20 weeks. Surgeon's Fee $5. Engineering, French, Spanish, German, Drawing, Book-Keeping and Fencing, each $10 per term of 20 weeks.

The last session of the Medical College closed with 339 Matriculants and 85 Graduates, from 13 States. The Military College closed its first year in Nashville, with 154 Matriculants from 14 States. For Catalogue and Regulations apply to B. R. JOHNSON, Superintendent.

Nashville, July, 1856. 74—sw3md.

INSANE ASYLUM OF N. C.—THE BOARD of Directors, not being provided with the necessary fund for the support of the Institution, have found it necessary to adopt the following resolution, and ordered the Superintendent to have the same published:

Resolved, That hereafter all officers bringing County patients to this Institution must be furnished with three month's pay in advance, for board, &c., at the rate of three dollars per week.

Raleigh, June 30, 1856. 65—sw3m.

☞ Register, Wilmington Commercial, Edenton American, Fayetteville Carolinian, Asheville Spectator, Salisbury Banner, copy and send accounts to E. C. Fisher, Super't.

ORANGE HOTEL.—THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVING purchased the above Hotel of R. Nichols, Esq., are now repairing and refurnishing, and will speedily have it completed in such a manner as to give satisfaction to all, even the most fastidious. They intend it for a first class House. Its situation being on King street, which is the principal thoroughfare to and from the Depot of the N. C. Railroad, and by far the handsomest street in the town, offers inducements to the visitors and sojourner which cannot be found elsewhere in the place. Our rooms, table and stables will accommodate both man and horse, with the most comfortable home.

We shall keep no bar.

Families and persons wishing to spend the Summer in this delightful country, will find rooms especially adapted to their convenience.

We hope to receive what we are determined to merit, a liberal share of patronage.

H. C. STROUD & CO.

Hillsboro', N. C., June 20, 1856. 61—swtf.

A HOMESTEAD FOR $10.
$310,000 *worth of Farms and Building Lots.*

IN THE GOLD REGION OF VIRGINIA (CULPEPER Co.,) to be divided amongst 10,200 subscribers, on the 17th of September, 1856, for the benefit of Port Royal Female Academy. Subscriptions *only ten dollars each*; one half down, the rest on the delivery of the Deed. Every subscriber will get a Building Lot or a Farm, ranging in value from $10 to $25,000. These Farms and Lots are sold so cheap to induce settlements, a sufficient number being reserved, the increase in the value of which will compensate for the apparent low price now asked.

☞ More Agents are wanted to obtain subscribers, to whom the most liberal inducements will be given. Some Agents write that they are making $200 per month. Advertising will be done for every Agent where possible. For full particulars, Subscriptions, Agencies, &c., apply to

E. BAUDER, *Port Royal, Caroline Co., Va.*

June 30, 1856. 63—swtd.

Edgeworth Female Seminary.
GREENSBORO,' N. C.

THE NEXT SESSION OF THIS INSTITUTION will commence on Friday, the 1st of August.

The course of study is designed to embrace every thing necessary to a substantial and ornamental education. Great prominence is given to the solid branches. Neither labor nor expense has been spared to secure instructors of the highest qualifications in their various departments, and to make Edgeworth second to no institution in the country, in every thing necessary to a complete education.

For circulars containing terms, course of instruction, &c., apply to

RICHARD STERLING, Principal.

July 2, 1856. 64—sw2m

VIRGINIA SPRINGS.
South-Side, Richmond & Danville, and Virginia & Tennessee Railroads.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Shortest, most comfortable and most expeditious Route to the VIRGINIA SPRINGS through by day-light, and Baggage checked through, except on Stages.

VISITORS TO THE VIRGINIA SPRINGS BY this route, take the South-Side Railroad cars at Petersburg, or the Richmond & Danville cars at Richmond, at 6 A. M., daily, (Sundays excepted,) arrive at Lynchburg to dinner, and thence, via the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, reach Bonsack's Depot at 3 1-4, and Salem at 4 P. M., and at either place take

KENT, SUMMERSON & CO'S FINE LINE OF STAGES!

Those via Bonsack's lodge at Fincastle, dine at the Red Sweet, or Sweet Springs, and arrive at the White Sulphur Springs [17 miles] early on the evening of the second day from Petersburg, or Richmond, without NIGHT TRAVEL, and with but 64 miles of Staging. Or by the Salem route, stop all night at the Roanoke Red Sulphur Springs, (10 miles distant from Salem,) dine at the Red Sweet, or Sweet Springs, and arrive at the White Sulphur Springs on the evening of the following day.

The Virginia & Tennessee Railroad is located through a most romantic country, possessing a climate unsurpassed for its salubrity and delightful temperature. The road passes the base of the

PEAKS OF OTTER!

And within three miles of the Alleghany Springs, one mile of the Montgomery White Sulphur Springs, and within four miles of the Yellow Sulphur Springs; all pleasantly situated a few miles apart, on the Eastern slope of the Alleghany mountain, in Montgomery county. The waters of these Springs are celebrated for their great medicinal qualities, the accommodations are excellent, and have been greatly increased since last season.

☞ Visitors to the Red Sulphur Springs take Kent, Summerson & Co's Stages at Newbern Depot, on the evening of the day that they leave Petersburg or Richmond, and arrive at the Springs on the following day to dinner, and Salt Sulphur Springs early in the evening of the second day from Richmond or Petersburg.

The Road from Newbern Depot to the Red Sulphur Springs, (38 miles,) has been graded and greatly improved since last season, and is now regarded as one of the best turnpikes in the mountains.

The line of Telegraph from Richmond will be completed and in operation to the Montgomery White Sulphur Springs early in June.

Passengers to Knoxville, Tennessee, take Kent, Summerson & Co's stages at the Western terminus of the Virginia & Tennessee Railroad, now 180 miles from Lynchburg (and being extended Westward at the rate of 8 miles per month) to the Eastern terminus of the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad, and arrive at Knoxville in 2 1-2 days from Petersburg or Richmond.

Fare from Petersburg or Richmond:

To Red Sweet, or Sweet Springs via Bonsack's,		$10 00
" " " " "	" Salem,	10 50
" White Sulphur Springs	" Bonsack's,	11 00
" " "	" Salem,	11 50
" Red Sulphur Springs,		12 25
" Alleghany Springs,		8 00
" Montgomery White Sulphur Springs,		8 25
" Yellow Sulphur Springs,		8 45
" Knoxville, Tennessee,		23 00

NOTE.—The charge for tickets to the Alleghany Springs, Montgomery White Sulphur and the Yellow Sulphur Springs, does not include the charge from the Railroad to the Springs. Passengers for the Alleghany Springs, (4 miles distant,) take tickets to Shawsville—for Montgomery White Sulphur, (1 mile distant by a branch Railroad,) take tickets to Big Tunnel and for the Yellow Sulphur, (4 miles distant,) take tickets to Christiansburg depot. Conveyances will be found at those places

For further information apply to

E. A. GOODWIN, Ticket Ag't S. S. R. R., Petersburg.

CHARLES CAMPBELL, Sup't Richmond and Danville, R. R., Richmond.

E. H. GILL, Sup't V. & T. R. R., Lynchburg.

KENT, SUMMERSON & CO., Fincastle, Virginia.

May 20, 1856. 51—sw3m.

FRONT STREET HOUSE.

THIS PLEASANTLY LOCATED RESORT FOR Summer is now open for the reception and accommodation of Visitors under the superintendence of Jos. S. Pender, well and favorably known as the late proprietor of the "Edgecombe House," Tarboro', N. C., and W. C. King.

DIMENSIONS OF THE BUILDING.—The main building is 113 feet in length and three stories high with two piazzas in front.

ROOMS.—Our rooms are well ventilated and open upon piazzas one hundred and forty-five feet in length in full prospect of the prominent points on the Harbor.

SPLENDID VIEW.—There is a promenade on top of the main building one hundred and thirteen feet in length, presenting a magnificent view of the Ocean and affording a most delightful walk during the shades of evening for those desirous of taking exercise.

FOR THE ACCOMMODATION OF GENTLEMEN.—A large saloon has been fitted up on the first floor immediately facing the Harbor, where newspapers and other sources of enjoyment will be always found.

DINING APARTMENT.—Our room for this purpose is sufficiently spacious to comfortably seat one hundred and fifty persons, and the tables therein will be provided with every luxury that our waters afford and no expense will be spared to give entire satisfaction to those who favor us with their patronage.

ICE.—Our boarders will be supplied with that refreshing luxury during the entire season.

SERVANTS.—Obliging servants will always be in readiness to attend to the wants of our Guests.

STABLES.—Attached to the premises are stables for horses amply provided with provender and attentive hostlers.

PLEASURE EXCURSIONS.—Two fine boats with skillful and careful boatmen will always be in readiness at moderate prices for sailing about the Harbor during the day and rowing at night.

BATHING.—Particular attention has been paid to our Bathing Houses and the invigorating sea bath can be taken within a short distance of the Hotel.

The rates of board will be moderate, viz:

Board per month,	$20 00
" " week,	7 50
" " day,	1 50
Single Meal,	50

OURSELVES.—We pledge the most unremitting exertions for the comfort of our guests. No effort will be spared to make their stay pleasant and agreeable. We invite those visiting this desirable Summer Resort to give us a call.

J. S. PENDER, W. C. KING.

Beaufort, June 27, 1856. 66—sw2m.

THE KNUCKLE WASHING MACHINE, WITH 200 FLOATING BALLS.

MADE AND SOLD BY THE SUBSCRIBER, OWNER of the Patent Right in the Counties of Johnston, Wake, Person, Caswell, Alamance and Orange, N. C. All orders addressed to me at Hillsborough will be promptly attended to.

ALEX'R DICKSON.

Also, for sale by James M. Towles, Raleigh, N. C.

July 8, 1856. [illegible]

PERFUMERY.—A LARGE STOCK OF LUBIN'S, Glenn's, Bazin's and Wright's perfumery, such as Extracts, Pomatums, Hair Oils, Soaps, Cologne, and a great variety of Fancy articles, which will be sold very low.

WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

BURNING FLUID.—FIVE BBLS. FRESH AND good, just to hand at the Drug Store of WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

OILS! OILS!—500 GALLONS LINSEED, LAMP, Machine and Tanners' Oils, in store and for sale at the lowest market rates, by WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

SENNA FIGS.—A MOST PALATABLE AND CER-tain remedy for constipation, habitual costiveness, &c., in store and for sale by WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

POTASH.—WE ARE IN RECEIPT OF A SUPPLY of Babbits superior Potash, in six pound cans, for making soap, to which we invite the attention of all economical housekeepers. WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.—A SUPPLY of this celebrated Sauce for soups, fresh fish, meats, &c., in store and for sale by WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

SUGAR HOUSE SYRUP, OF EXTRA QUALI-ty, may be had at the Drug Store of WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

April 9, 1856. 42—

PAINT YOUR HOUSE TOPS.—A LARGE supply of North-Carolina Black Lead, ground in Oil, superior for roof painting, in store and for sale by WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

SANDPAPER.—30 REAMS of superior Flint Sandpaper, to which we call the attention of Cabinet and Coach Makers—for sale very low by the Ream. WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

FISHING TACKLE.—A FINE ASSORTMENT OF Hooks and Lines, consisting of Limerick, Trout, Kirby, Spring-snap, Sockdolager, improved gravitation Hooks, and Cotton, Linen and Grass Lines—just received at the Drug Store of WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE NORTH CAR-olina Mutual Insurance Company, held on the 9th inst. the following persons were elected Directors and Officers for the ensuing year:

DIRECTORS:

Henry D. Turner, Raleigh.
J. R. Williams, do.
T. H. Selby, do.
C. W. D. Hutchings, do.
James F. Jordan, do.
James M. Towles, do.
James E. Hoyt, Washington
Alex. Mitchell, Newbern.
Joshua G. Wright, Wilmington.
John M. Jones, Edenton.
W. W. Griffin, Elizabeth City.
F. F. Fagan, Plymouth.
W. N. H. Smith, Murfreesboro.
H. B. Williams, Charlotte.
Geo A. Smith, Milton.
O. F. Long, Hillsboro.'
Joseph White, Anson County.
Josh. Boner, Salem.
A. T. Summy, Asheville.

OFFICERS OF THE COMPANY

President.
H. D. Turner, *Vice President.*
John C. Partridge, *Secretary.*
John H. Bryan, *Attorney.*
J. Hersman, *General Agent.*

John R. Williams, T. H. Selby, C. W. D. Hutchings, } *Executive Committee.*

This Company has been in successful operation over 9 years, and continues to take risks upon all classes of property in the State, (except Steam Mills and Turpentine Distilleries,) upon favorable terms. Its Policies now cover property amounting to $4,500,000, a large portion of which is in Country risks; and its present capital is Seven Hundred Thousand Dollars, in bonds, properly secured.

The average cost of Insurance upon the plan of this Company has been less than one third of one per cent. per annum, on all grades of property embraced in its operations.

All communications in reference to insurance should be addressed to the Secretary, post paid.

J. C. PARTRIDGE, *Sec'y.*

Raleigh, June 12, 1855. 58—

NORTH CAROLINA MUTUAL LIFE IN-SURANCE COMPANY, Office, Raleigh, N. C. This Company insures the lives of individuals for one year, a term of years, or for life, on the MUTUAL PRINCIPLE, the assured for life participating in the profits of the Company. For policies granted for the whole term of life, when the premium therefor amounts to $30, a note may be given for one half the amount of the premium bearing interest at 6 per cent without guaranty.

The prompt manner in which all losses have been paid by this Company, together with the low rates of premium, present great inducements to such as are disposed to insure.

SLAVES are insured for a term of from one to five years, for two-thirds their value.

All losses are paid within 90 days after satisfactory proof is presented.

DIRECTORS.

CHARLES E. JOHNSON,	WM. W. HOLDEN,
WM. D. HAYWOOD,	WM. D. COOKE,
JAMES F. JORDAN,	R. H. BATTLE,
QUINTEN BUSBEE,	WM. H. JONES,
H. W. HUSTED,	P. F. PESCUD,
WM. H. MCKEE,	SEATON GALES.
CHARLES B. ROOT.	

OFFICERS.

DR. CHARLES E. JOHNSON, *President,*
WILLIAM D. HAYWOOD, *Vice President.*
JOHN G. WILLIAMS, *Secretary,*
WILLIAM H. JONES, *Treasurer,*
H. W. HUSTED, *Attorney,*

CHARLES E. JOHNSON, M. D., WILLIAM H. MCKEE, M. D., RICHD. B. HAYWOOD, M. D. } *Medical Board of Consultation.*

R. H. BATTLE, W. W. HOLDEN, CHARLES B. ROOT, } *Executive Committee.*

For further information, the public are referred to the pamphlets, and forms of proposal, which may be obtained at the Office of the Company, or any of its Agencies.

Communications should be addressed, (post paid,) to

JOHN G. WILLIAMS, *Secretary.*

July 10, 1855. 66—

RALEIGH & GASTON RAILROAD.

OFFICE R. & G. R. R. Co., RALEIGH, March 29, 1856.

Schedule for Mail Train on and after Tuesday, the first day of April.

ON AND AFTER TUESDAY NEXT, THE MAIL Train, leaving the North-Carolina Railroad Depot, on the arrival of the Cars from the West, at 5.47, A. M. (as at present,) will stop at the Northern (or old) Depot, in this City, until 7 o'clock, allowing ample time for passengers from that Road to take breakfast at the hotels in Raleigh, to and from which they will be conveyed by the proprietors, free of charge.

Leaving at 7 o'clock, the Train will arrive at Weldon at 11.40, A. M., in full time for all Trains going North, and also for the Wilmington Train, going South. Returning—will leave Weldon at 2 P. M., after the arrival of the Petersburg, Portsmouth, and Wilmington Trains, and will reach Raleigh at 6.45, P. M.

R. A. HAMILTON, President.

38—

THE SEMI-WEEKLY DEMOCRAT.
INDUCEMENT TO CLUBS.

IN ORDER TO PUT THE PRICE OF OUR COUNTRY paper within the reach of every body, we have determined to furnish Clubs with the Semi-Weekly South-Side Democrat, at the following cash rates:

For single copies,	$3 00
" five "	13 00
" ten "	25 00
" fifteen "	30 00

The person sending us *fifteen dollars* will be entitled to *five* copies for the subscribers furnished, and an *extra* one for himself.

In addition to this, we propose to send the Semi-Weekly paper to *new* subscribers during the Campaign, say from 1st of June to the 1st of December (6 months) at the following *invariable cash prices:*

For single copies 6 months,	$1 50
" 5 " "	7 50
With an extra copy for the person sending the money.	
For 8 copies,	10 00

and a larger number at the same rates.

It is believed that the Semi-Weekly Democrat has the largest country circulation of any paper in the city of Petersburg. We are not content, however, but desire to increase it still further, until every good Democrat in the whole south-side section, shall become enlisted with us in the great cause of Democracy.

The South-Side Democrat has just been clothed in a neat and handsome dress of entirely new type, and it will contain in addition to all the latest foreign and domestic news, a large mass of political facts and *data* for use and reference in the ensuing campaign—a campaign, we venture to say, which promises more interest and excitement than any of its predecessors.

Thankful for past and present encouragement, we respectfully call the attention of the Democracy in this section, particularly, to the liberal inducements held out by this advertisement, and urge them to speedy and energetic action, not only in our behalf, but in furtherance of sound, conservative, patriotic, national Democratic principles.

BANKS & THACKSTON, Proprietors and Editors.

May 24, 1856.

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING IN THE POST OFFICE, AT RALEIGH, for the month ending 1st August, 1856:

Anderson, Miss Ella		Ironmonger, F M	
Andrews, Robert B			
Adams & Co, Express Ag't	4	King, Patrick R.	
Avery, Dr T S		Kerney, Geo Joseph	
Arnold, Ira E		Kennett, J M	
Adams, E			
Ag't Graefenberg's Remedies,		Lumbley, Washington	
Allen, Geo M		Lockett, Hardy	
Adams, Alvis D		Lawson, J	
Anderson, R W	3	Lassiter, John	
		Little, Miss Mary E	
Bruce, H G		Lewis, Geo C	
Briggs, Thos		Little, Wm	
Bush, Wm		Lynch, T H	
Beasley, S		Lane, Miss Fanny	
Boothe, Mary W	2	Lockley, Miss B	
Bryan, Henry R		Lowe, Col C	
Broughton, Gaston	2	Leslie, A	
Bashford, James	2		
Byrd, Nathaniel		McColester, John H	
Brogden, A J		McCarroll, Wm	
Belden, Miss Louisa R		Miller, Mrs Mary	
Blake, Mary L		Murray, Thos R	
Buffalo, G W	2	Morphis, Samuel	
Banks, Mrs A G		Moore, W A	
Baker, Miss Martha H		McCullers, Miss Mary	
Barker, John		Matcher, Rob't	2
Betts, A W		McGeehee, George	
Blake, Dempsey		Massie, John W	
Bristin, Patrick		Mitchiner, Miss Arabella	
Baxter, R P		Moss, Willie	
Bashford, Mrs Cornelia		Mendenhall, Perry	
Brown, Miss Elizabeth J		Matthews, Wm	
Booker & Gully,		Morgan, Mrs E	
Buffalo, Henry		Morgan, Mr E	
Beavers, Austin		Maynard, Mrs Martha	
Bell, Mrs Eliza		Moore, Miss H N	
Beavers, Alsey		Mills, Miss Emily	
Do James		McCullers, E S	
Barbee, Mrs Fannie		Macklin, Miss Starky	
Banks, Linn		Mitchenor, Miss Martha	
Binamon, A J		Miller, Mrs Eliza A	
		McCahill, Charles	
Coleit, Warren		Marshall, Rhoda	
Carroll, Wm		Magee, T R	
Cope, Miss Fanny			
Carroll, H H		Neale, Mrs Ann G	
Clayton, L T		Neal, Ham W	
Carter, Miss Emma A		Newby, J M	
Cooley, Jacob H		New, N S	
Curfman, John F		Newby, Wm R	12
Cook, Miss Martha B		Olmstead, G J	
Chadwick, S W		Parish, Wiley R	
Clark, Miss Martha J		Pulliam, Joel L	5
Cavitt, Miss Sallie A		Parker, Miss Ann C	
Christmas, Seth		Pierce, Wm F V	
Carter, David J		Parker, Mary C	
Cole, Wm		Philips, Dr A L	2
Charlotte, John	5	Putley, Wm	
		Pullen, Martha R	
Dorsett, John W		Page, Miss Mary E	
Davis, G J F		Price, Miss Elizabeth	
Day, Jesse		Pope, Burwell	
Davenport, W H	2	Proctor, John	
Dewar, A H		Pennington, Charles	
Durand, Mad'lle Leoni		Price, Miss Elizabeth	
Emmons, E		Royster, Thomas	
		Ray, Mrs Sarah R	
Frensley, John L		Rogers, Peleg	
Foster, Roger		Reed, Miss Sophia	
Finch, Mrs E D	2	Robertson, Martha A	
Fann, E M		Rey, Ellenthia	
		Rodman, Wm B	
Graham, James M		Reaves, R B	
Garrett, Catharine E			
Garrod, Martha H		Scales, Fannie	
Green, Mrs		Smith, Mrs Elizabeth	
Gold, Mrs E		Stevenson, Amos	
Gibbs, A N	2	Sterling, Richard	
Garnett, Theodore S		Stanley, Rufus	
Getmer, Wm S		Sykes, John A	
Gilliam, Rob't B		Steward, Mrs Betsey	
Galaspple, Mrs Fannie		Stephenson, Amos	
		Sanders, Susan F	
Holden, W H			
Hanalson, Nathaniel		Teasley, Edward	
Holloman, Wm H		Thompson, Miss Emma L	
Haze, Rev Mr, Col's Ag't,		Turner, Miss Nannie	
Hart, T H	2	Taylor, Miss Virginia J	
Harris, Nancy	2	Thompson, Nelson T	
Hardie, Joseph		Thomas, Wm	
Hodge, Madison C	2	Tinnin, C W	
Hutchings, S C			
Hunter, Mrs L		Vaughn & Edwards,	
Hicks, W J			
Hood, John C		Williams, T V	8
Harrison, B		Williams, John M	
Howard, J W		Whitaker, Elizabeth H	
Henderson, Miss Carril		Williams, Miss E W	
Hendren, A B		Walton, J	
Howell, Thos		Wayatt, John	
Hester, Mrs Martha A		Williams, Mrs Charles E	
Hailey, Thomas L		Williams, Miss Clauda	
Hays, Monroe		Winthrop, Charles	
Hill, Miss Mary A		Wray, Pinkney J	
Hill, A J		Watkins, Newbon	
Hamlet, Rob't T		Watson, Wm	
Howard, Helen A		Weatherspoon & Co, R T	
Hutchings, C N O		Williams, Wm	
Honeycut, Ann Eliza		Whitaker, Hamden	
House, Anna		Williams, David	
Hughes, J F		Williams, J V	
Harris, Rob't A		Wiggins, Miss Peninah	
		Williams & Gorman,	
Jeffreys, Mrs M Hardie		Williams, W J	4
Jones, Maj Willie D		Weathers, Miss Valeria	
Jenkins, Miss Selina		Whitlock, Mrs Jane	
Johnson, Ransom		Whitaker, Miss Virginia A	
Do Wm Hughes		Williams, Mrs Martha	
Jones, Wm		Williams, Duncan	
Johnson, William		Womble, A T.	
Do Martha A			

Persons calling for any of the above letters will please say they are advertised.

WM. WHITE, P. M.

Raleigh, August 4, 1856. 74—4w

TO DEMOCRATS EVERYWHERE!
READ! READ!! READ!!!

20,000 Agents wanted to sell in every town in the U. States,

THE LIFE AND PUBLIC SERVICES OF
JAMES BUCHANAN,
OF PENNSYLVANIA,

Late Minister to England, and formerly Minister to Russia, Senator and Representative in Congress, and Secretary of State,

INCLUDING THE MOST IMPORTANT OF HIS STATE PAPERS.

By R. G. HORTON, Esq., Literary Editor of the N. Y. Day Book.

THE ABOVE BOOK HAS BEEN WRITTEN BY A gentleman well qualified by his literary attainments, and his long connection with the Democratic press. He was furnished personally by the distinguished subject of the memoir with many of the dates and facts of his early life, and from authorized friends of Mr. Buchanan has been supplied with material inaccessible to other parties. The proof-sheets have been submitted to authorized parties. It can therefore be called without reserve

AN AUTHENTIC AND AUTHORIZED BIOGRAPHY.

The book makes a handsome 12mo volume of 430 pages, neatly bound in cloth, and is embellished with an accurate Portrait on Steel. Price, $1. For further particulars apply to

DERBY & JACKSON, Publishers, 119 Nassau Street, N. Y.

☞ Copies sent by mail post-paid on receipt of price.

July 21, 1856. 70—2t.

INSANE ASYLUM.—ORDERED BY THE BOARD of Commissioners of the Lunatic Asylum that hereafter those persons who desire to visit this Institution must do so on Thursday of every week only. Visitors on any other day will not be able to gain admittance into the Institution unless provided with a written permission from one of the Commissioners or from the attending Physician. It is also directed by the Commissioners that all persons should abstain from walking or riding, either for pleasure or exercise, through the Asylum grounds or around the Asylum buildings, as such things are sources of annoyance and distraction to the patients of the Institution.

Raleigh, July 17, 1856. 68—swtf.

NOTICE.

AS I HAVE DETERMINED TO REMOVE SOUTH, I now offer my valuable tract of land for sale, containing four Hundred Acres, of which about one hundred and fifty acres are in a fine state of cultivation. The balance is well wooded and good arable land.

Said land has on it a first-rate dwelling house, all necessary out-houses, and a fine well of water in the yard, a fine orchard of apples and peaches of every kind.

Said land lies nine miles south-east of Raleigh, between the Wilmington and Newbern Roads, in one mile of Auburn.

I will take great pleasure in showing said land to any person who may wish to buy.

P. H. STURDEVANT.

August 19, 1856. 79—tf

☞ Attention! Everybody.

THOSE INDEBTED TO THE UNDERSIGNED ARE earnestly requested to come forward and settle their accounts, either by note or cash, by the 1st day of September, as we have determined to make a change in our business on that day. We hope our friends will not fail to come in by that time.

BOOKER & COLE.

Raleigh, July 16, 1856. 67—td.

Valuable Real Estate for Sale in Wake County.

I HAVE A VALUABLE PLANTATION, CONTAIN-ing six hundred and thirty acres, for sale. The land is well improved, with a good dwelling house and every other necessary out house,—well supplied with stock water,—springs at a convenient distance, and a well of excellent water in the yard. The land is well adapted to the culture of corn, wheat, oats, and tobacco. Terms will be made to accommodate the purchaser. If the land be not sold privately by the 26th of next September, I shall on that day expose it to public auction. Purchasers will please call on the subscriber, living within one mile of Rogers' Cross Roads. The land is situated on both sides of the road leading from Parker's Bridge across Neuse River, to Hillsboro', at a convenient distance to stores, shops, and also to Mt. Pleasant Academy, an institution newly established and now in successful operation.

ALBRITON McDADE.

August 16, 1856. 79—swtd.

☞ Register copy.

MOUNTAIN HOUSE.
CAPON SPRINGS.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING BEEN SOLICITED by many southern friends to extend the present season, have determined to keep the Mountain House open for their accommodation until the 10th day of October.

The three tournaments for the season will take place on the 28th of August, the 12th and 26th of September.

The fare will be reduced five dollars per month, and two dollars per week, after the 1st of Sept.

BLAKEMORE & INGRAM.

August 19, 1855. 83—

NIXON'S HOUSE,
(FORMERLY MRS. BORDEN'S)
West Side Railroad,
Goldsborough, N. C.

This extensive and well known public Establishment has been purchased and was reopened by the Subscriber for the reception of guests on the 4th inst.

It is pleasantly and conveniently situated in the centre of business, and is directly opposite to, and WEST of the Ticket Offices, of the Wilmington and Weldon and the Centeral Railroad Companies, where the cars stop on their arrival and departure, and where FAITHFUL SERVANTS WILL BE IN WAITING to take baggage, and give such other attentions as the traveller may require.

THE HOUSE has been remodelled, repaired, and thoroughly renovated from cellar to garret, and furnished throughout with New Furniture, selected with special care, and arranged with an eye single to the comforts of the casual guest or permanent boarder.

THE TABLE

Will be richly furnished with the substantials, the dainties and delicacies of the seasons. Foreign as well as domestic markets will be rendered tributary to the constant supply, which will be served up in the best style, by orderly, obliging and well trained servants.

THE BAR

Will be a Storehouse of the best Wines and Liquors, and superintended by a gentleman of courtesy and integrity, thoroughly acquainted with his business—comprising the knowledge of what is due to the rights and comforts of the public, as well as to himself and his employer.

THE STABLES,

which are among the best in the State, have been placed in the keeping of a skillful and careful manager, who will always have under his care the best and most experienced ostlers, and it will be among the chief cares of the proprietor to see that horses of his guests be well fed and thoroughly groomed.

This entire establishment has been purchased and fitted up at an enormous expense, and it will be the pleasure, as, of course, it will be the interest of the subscriber, to render the House in every respect equal to any in the country. He therefore trusts that a generous public will renew and continue the liberal patronage heretofore extended to this House, while under the care of its former proprietress, Mrs. Borden, who gained for it a celebrity throughout the entire Union.

H. R. NIXON.

August 14, 1855. 77—1y.

GREAT BARGAINS IN MERCHANDIZE. In consequence of the death of Mr. Joseph B. G. Roulhac, it becomes necessary to close his Mercantile Business in this City as soon as it can be. In order to effect speedy sales, the friends of the deceased and the public are informed, that the Store will be kept open at his late stand, and that the prices will be put down, for cash, to about cost and charges upon an average. The stock, it is generally known, is excellent in quality, and was laid in on fair terms—embracing Fancy Dry Goods, Ladies Articles, Mourning Goods, Carpets, Hardware and the best Family Groceries. The business will be conducted by Mr. Albert B. Simmons, and as much as possible, will be attended to, on behalf of the family, by the subscriber.

THOMAS RUFFIN.

Raleigh, Feb. 9th, 1856. 22—tf.

TO THE TURPENTINE MAKERS OF N. & S. CAROLINA.—The subscribers having taken the premium at the late State Fair upon turpentine tools, (chippers, roundshaves and hackers,) would announce to the public that they are manufacturing these tools extensively. Their workmen having been for many years engaged in the above business are unsurpassed by any in the quality and proper construction of their tools. We will deliver these tools to any points on the N. C. W & R. and W. & M. Railroads. We warrant these tools to be equal in quality and superior in adaptation for work to any Northern manufacture, and ask a liberal share of public patronage, trusting that liberal Southerners will give preference to home manufactories.

All orders addressed to us at Jerricho, N. C., will meet prompt attention.

L. & W. B. WHITFIELD.

January 9, 1855. 14—

THE SECRET ART OF CATCHING FISH WITH or without hook and line sent for 25 cents. Address box 25, Forestville, N. C.

March 17, 1856. 34—6m.

LEWIS' PURE LEAD.—A LARGE SUPPLY Lewis' Pure Lead, just received and for sale by PESCUD & GATLING.

March 13, 1856. 33—

INSANE ASYLUM.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT FORTY AD-DITIONAL PATIENTS can now be received in the Asylum.

Applications can be made to the Physician and Superintendent, EDW'D C. FISHER.

Raleigh, April 4th, 1856. 41—tf.

JAMES J. IREDELL,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
RALEIGH, N. C.,

Will attend to all business entrusted to him, in the Courts of this and the adjoining Counties.

Office—the one occupied by the late Hon. James Iredell.

Raleigh, June 15th, 1853. 62—tf.

Law Copartnership.
MILLER AND ROGERS,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
RALEIGH, N. C.

Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to them.

H. W. MILLER, S H ROGERS.

October 23, 1854. 66—tf

Trustee's Sale.

WAKE COUNTY, N. C.—BY VIRTUE OF A deed of trust to me executed by William J. Clarke, dated 27th of December, 1855, registered in Book XX, pp. 791, 792, records of Wake County, and for the purposes therein specified, I hereby offer for sale one lot, on Newbern St., in the City of Raleigh, purchased by the said Clarke of the Clerk and Master in Equity for Wake County, at a sale under a decree of the Court of Equity, for partition, between the heirs of John C. Stedman, deceased; together with the buildings and appurtenances thereunto belonging,—the same being formerly the residence of the said William J. Clarke. The lot contains an acre, in high cultivation, is free from nut grass, contains many bearing fruit trees, and is situated directly opposite the Bank of the State and the Espiscopal Church in said City, and is about one hundred yards east of the east gate of the Capitol Square. Repairs to the amount of $1000 have been recently put upon the buildings, four in number, including a dwelling house, with six rooms, an office, two kitchens, etc.

Also, by virtue of the same deed, and for the benefit of all concerned, I offer for sale a valuable tract of land, thirty two acres, upon Neuse river, in the county of Wake, with the buildings thereon, known as the Neuse River Oil Mills. Price $4,000. The mill seat sold fifteen years ago to Clarke and Jeffreys for $2,000. Since that time, an entirely new Saw and Oil Mill, with press hullers, heaters, flattening mill, and jumpers, and a new dam, have been erected and added thereto. This property was lately appraised at $5,000.

The object of these sales being mainly a change of investment, I am authorized, upon the money being safely secured, to et it go upon a liberal credit. To any one disposed to locate in Wake, and engage in a lucrative business, the present is a rare opportunity for securing a town residence and a business stand in a populous country neighborhood. They will be sold together or separately, and the title warranted.

EDWARD CANTWELL, Trustee.

Raleigh, July 25, 1856. swtf—72.

Turnip Seed.

EARLY FLAT DUTCH, RED TOP, LARGE GLOBE, English Norfolk, and Ruta Baga, just received at the Drug Store of WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD'S.

Raleigh, July 28, 1856. 72—

FOR THE SICK.—RICE FLOUR, FARINA, CORN Starch, Tapioca Sago, Arrow Root, and Gelatine, in store and for sale by WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

Office of the W. N. C. R. R. Co.,
STATESVILLE, July 25, 1856.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE AN-NUAL meeting of the Stockholders will be held in Statesville, Iredell co., on the 28th of August next. All transfers of stock must be filed in this office before the 8th of August, that a correct list may by reported to the meeting. None but a Stockholder can be a proxy.

R. F. SIMONTON, Sec'y & Treas'r.

73—t28A.

GUANO.—3000 BAGS NO. 1, PERUVIAN GUANO in store and to arrive. For sale by N. M. MARTIN, BRO. & CO.

COFFEE.—350 BAGS RIO, LAGUIRA, AND JAVA Coffee, for sale by N. M. MARTIN, BRO. & CO.

SUGAR.—15 HHDS. N. O. AND W. I. SUGAR; 200 bbls. Crushed, Powdered, and Coffee Sugar, for sale by N. M. MARTIN, BRO. & CO.

MACKEREL.—75 BBLS. NO. 3 MACKEREL, FOR sale by N. M. MARTIN, BRO. & CO.

MOLASSES.—60 BBLS. N. O. AND LOW PRICED Molasses, for sale by

N. M. MARTIN, BRO. & CO, Grocers and Com. Merchants, Petersburg, Va.

July 30, 1856. 73—swtf.

KEMP P. BATTLE,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
FAYETTEVILLE ST., RALEIGH, N. C.

Will attend the Courts of Wake and Franklin, and the Terms of the Supreme and Federal Courts.

July 1, 1856. 66—tf.

☞ Register copy.

SPLENDID CIGARS.—30,000 CIGARS OF VA-RIOUS brands in store, and for sale very low at wholesale and retail.

If you want a good cigar at a small price be sure to give us a call.

PESCUD & GATLING.